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State of Montana

STALLION REGISTRATION BD.

bulletin no. 1

Horse breeding in Montana -

Oct. 1910

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State of Montana

Stallion Registration Board

Bulletin No. 1.

HAMBURG 4011.
The Most Noted Thoroughbred Sire of Montana,
Owned by the Late Marcus Daly.
(Photo by Robert Mentrum.)

A Report on

Horse Breeding in Montana

Bozeman, Montana - - October, 1910

Members of the Board

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(President of Montana Horse Breeders' Association.)

M. E. KNOWLES (State Veterinarian)

R. W. CLARK..... ..... .SECRETARY
(Professor of Animal Industry, Montana Agricultural College.)

W. J. HARTMAN..... ....VETERINARIAN

MINNIE KLEVEN..... ..... ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY

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Yellowstone Park Stage Horses.
They secured their feed all winter on the range and were in good condition in the spring. Photo taken in May, 1910.

INTRODUCTORY

In the fall of 1908 a few interested horsemen met at Helena during the State Fair and organized the Montana Horse Breeders' Association. The second circular published by this Association was titled "A Few Pointers on the Purchase of Stallions." This circular was distribued throughout the state and started a sentiment for a stallion registration law. Later, in January, a booklet was published titled "A Few Reasons Why Montana Should Have a Stallion Registration Law." The bill was presented to the legislature and passed. The original bill provided that the owner of a licensed stallion should have a lien upon the mare and colt until the service fee was paid. Under the present law, in order to secure a lien, the owner must register his horse with the county clerk. This causes extra expense, annoyance and confusion. The law should be amended in this respect. There may be other amendments needed; if not now certainly in the near future, as conditions in the state are changing rapidly.

The law is having a good effect as shown further on in this bulletin. The Stallion Registration Board has rejected a large number of certificates issued by Stud Books not recognized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture; some that were issued by S. D. Thompson, while he was secretary of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' and Importers Association, and that are not now recognized by the Percheron Society of American, and a few that were tampered with. Unsound stallions shipped into the state since the law went into effect, have been denied licenses and proceedings taken against the parties responsible for it. This is having a good effect in that it causes horsemen to think about these matters and shows them how outrageously they were being swindled, and improvement of the horse held back.

Montana conditions are considered favorable for the raising of horses because of the superiority of feed, water and climate. Many horses are raised on the range without any attention, further than branding the colts. The ease with which horses have been raised in the past induced carelessness so that Montana horses have not as high a value as they should have. This is true of the whole western

range country. The demand for good farm and heavy draft horses was never so great as during recent years. Animals well developed and of good size command very high prices, the demand not being supplied.

True, there are many undersized, stunted range horses but these come from the few breeders who have been reluctant to use good sires. In the year 1910 small range misfits sold as low as ten dollars a head; others, for instance, a car load of gray Percheron colts, four to six years old, unbroken, weighing about 1300 pounds each, sold in bunches for $118.00 a head.. The range misfits are a loss to the breeder, dealer and buyer, while the well graded colts bring a good profit to all. Montana can produce as good horses as are produced anywhere, as shown by the well developed colts to be seen in all parts of the state. Many of these colts at one year of age weigh from 800 to 1200 pounds and it is interesting to know that many of them have been bred and are being raised on the ranges. Some are hand fed in the winter and others are not. Such horses have ready sale at fancy prices.

Statistics show that the value of Montana horses is below that of horses in adjoining states. A study of figures shows that this depends upon the age of the state. In the older, thickly settled states more interest has been taken; as there have been for a long time such organizations as Farmers' Institutes, Agricultural Clubs, Horse Breeders' Associations, Grange and other associations, all having their effect in improving the horse, while in Montana such associations are of recent origin or are unknown. January 1, 1910, Montana horses had an estimated value of $25,520,000. By increasing the number and excellence this value can easily be doubled, but this cannot be done while grade and scrub stallions are patronized so freely as they are at the present time. Improvements will take place rapidly as soon as the farmer realizes the value of the pure bred sire. Sires that have been bred for several generations for desirable qualities will trans mit these with more certainty than sires not so bred. In other words the chances are greater for getting good colts from pure bred than scrub, grade or cross bred sires.

The Stallion Registration Board desires that the full intent of the law be secured and invites the co-operation of all horse breeders and farmers to this end. Complaints of violations are received from time to time but they usually contain a proviso, "Do not mention my

name as I do not want to have trouble with my neighbors." Prosecution cannot be made under such circumstances and the intent of the law is defeated.

In one instance a horse of splendid type and good breeding was openly stood in violation of the law. Prosecution followed. The owner did not realize that a license would have been of inestimable value to him. If horsemen will work with the board to carry out the spirit and letter of the law, there will be no hardships, but great benefits.

This bulletin is presented with the hope that it will be of interest and help to the horse breeders and farmers of Montana.

MONTANA STALLION LAW

An Act entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Public Service of Stallions and Jacks in Montana." Chapter 108 Laws of Montana, 1909.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana:

Section 1. Every person, firm or company, standing or using any stallion or jack for public service in this state shall cause the name, description and pedigree of such stallion or jack to be enrolled by a Stallion Registration Board, hereinafter provided for, and shall secure a license from said Board as provided for in Section 4 of this Act. All enrollment and verification of pedigree shall be done by said Board.

Sec. 2. In order to carry out the provisions of this Act, there shall be constituted a Stallion Registration Board, whose duty it shall be to verify and register pedigrees; to employe one or more competent graduate veterinarians to make examination of the stallions for soundness, at one or more points in each county in the state; to pass upon certificates of veterinary examination; to issue stallion license certificate; to make all necessary rules and regulations; and to perform such other duties as may be necessary to carry out and enforce the provisions of this Act. Said Board shall hold an annual meeting at the College of Agriculture in Bozeman the first Tuesday in February and such other meetings as may be necessary.

Sec. 3. The Stallion Registration Board shall be composed of the President of the Montana Horse Breeders' Association, the

State Veterinarian and the Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Montana Experiment Station, who shall be secretary and executive officer of this Board.

Sec. 4. In order to secure the license certificate herein provided for, the owner shall apply for such to the Stallion Registration Board, after the stallion or jack has been examined for soundness. The owner of such stallion or jack shall furnish to the Stallion Registration Board the veterinary certificate, and the book registry certificate of pedigree of the stallion or jack and all other necessary papers relating to his breeding and ownership. Upon verification of pedigree and certificate of breeding a stallion or jack certificate shall be issued to the owner.

The presence of any one or more of the following named diseases shall disqualify a stallion or jack for public service, except such stallions or jacks as were in public use or held for sale for public service at the time of the enactment and passage of this Act; such diseases or unsoundness hereby defined as infectious, contagious or transmissable diseases or unsoundness for the purposes of this Act: Cataract, amaurosis, laryngeal hemiplegia, (roaring or whistling), chorea, (St. Vitus dance, crampiness, shivering, springhalt), bone spavin, ringbone, sidebone, glanders, farcy, maladie de coit, urethral gleet, mange, melanosis and curb when accompanied by curby hock.

The Stallion Registration Board is hereby authorized to refuse certificate of enrollment to any stallion or jack affected with any one of the diseaeses specified, and to revoke previously issued stallion license certificate of any stallion of jack found on examination to be so affected, except stallions or jacks in the state at the time of the enactment and passage of this Act.

No stallion of jack shall stand for public service in the state of Montana which is deformed or so badly diseased as to be in the opinion of the Stallion Registration Board wholly unfit for breeding purposes, and said Board is hereby authorized to refuse license certificate and registry for said animal.

Sec. 5. The Stallion Registration Board is authorized in case of emergency to grant temporary license certificates without veterinary examination, upon receipt of an affidavit of the owner to the effect that to the best of his knowledge and belief said stallion or jack is free from infectious, contagious or transmissable disease or unsoundness. Temporary license certificates shall be valid only

until veterinary examination can reasonably be made.

Stallions or jacks in the state previous to the passage and enactment of this law shall have described in their license certificate any hereditary disease or unsoundness referred to in section 4 of this Act.

Sec. 6. Every person, firm or company, importing any stallion or jack into the state of Montana, for breeding purposes, shall first secure a certificate from a recognized state or federal veterinary office, certifying that said animal is free from any or all diseases or unsoundness referred to in section 4 of this Act.

A copy of this certificate must be mailed to the secretary of the Stallion Registration Board, at the Montana Experiment Station, Bozeman, Montana, at least ten days before the importation of said stallion or jack into the state.

No stallion or jack which is neither pure bred nor grade accroding to the meaning of this Act shall be imported into this state for breeding purposes.

Sec. 7. The owner of any stallion or jack standing for public service in this state shall post and keep affixed during the entire breeding season copies of the license certificate of such stallion or jack, issued under the provisions of this Act, in a conspicuous place upon the main door leading into every stable or building where said stallion or jack stands for public service. Said copies shall be printed in bold face and conspicuous type ,not smaller than small pica, especially the words "pure bred," "grade," etc.

Sec. 8. The license certificates issued after proper examination for a stallion or jack whose sire and dam are of pure breeding and the pedigree of which is registered in a stud book recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture, or in any American stud book or registry association that recognizes and records stallions and jacks that have five (5) pure top crosses, shall be in the following form:

Stallion Registration Board.

License Certificate of Pure Bred Stallion or Jack.

The pedigree of the stallion (name).....
owned by.....bred by.....
described as follows.....color.....
breed.....foaled in the year.....has been

examined by the Stallion Registration Board of Montana and it is hereby certified that the said stallion or jack is of pure breeding, is registered in a stud book recognized by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.. The above named stallion or jack has been examined by the veterinarian appointed by the Stallion Registration Board, and is reported as free from infectious, contagious or transmissable diseases or unsoundness (or is affected with.....) and is licensed to stand for public service in the state of Montana.

Signed.....

Secretary Stallion Registration Board of Montana

The license certificate issued after proper examination for a stallion or jack whose sire or dam, but not both, is of pure breeding, shall be in the following form:

Stallion Registration Board.

License Certificate of Grade Stallion or Jack.

The pedigree of the stallion (name)..... owned by.....bred by..... described as follows.....color..... breed.....foaled in the year.....has been examined by the Stallion Registration Board of Montana, and it is hereby certified that the said stallion or jack is not of pure breeding and is, therefore, not eligible for registration in any stud book recognized by the Departmnt of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The above named stallion or jack has been examined by the veterinarian appointed by the Stallion Registration Board, and is reported free from infectious, contagious or transmissable diseases or unsoundness (or is affected with.....) and is licensed to stand for public service in the state of Montana.

Signed.....

Secretary Stallion Registration Board of Montana.

Sec. 9. Every bill, poster or advertisement issued by the owner of any stallion or jack licensed under this Act, or used by him for advertising such stallion or or jack ,shall contain a copy of this license certificate and shall not contain illustrations, pedigrees or

other matter that is untruthful or misleading.

Sec. 10. A fee of fifteen dollars ($15) in the case of pure bred stallions or jacks, and of ten dollars ($10) in the case of grade stallions or jacks, shall be paid to the secretary of the Stallion Board for the veterinary examination and enrollment of each pedigree and the issuance of a license certificate in accordance with the breeding of the stallion as above provided. A fee not exceeding two dollars ($2) shall be paid annually for the renewal of the pedigree certificate and service license. Stallions or jacks shall be examined every four years, until ten years of age and after the first examination shall be exempt from examination at ten years of age and over.

Sec. 11. Upon a transfer of the ownership of any stallion or jack licensed under the provisions of this Act, the license certificate may be transferred by the secretary of this Board to the transferee upon the submittal of satisfactory proof of such transfer of ownership and upon the payment of one ($1) dollar.

Sec. 12. Any person or persons knowingly or wilfully violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200), or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days or more than six months, or by fine and imprisonment for each offense.

Sec. 13. The funds accruing from the above named fees shall be used by the Stallion Registration Board to defray the expenses of veterinary examination, of enrollment of pedigrees and issuance of licenses. Any funds not so used shall be used to publish reports or bulletins containing lists of stallions examined; to encourage the horse and mule breeding interests of this state; to disseminate information pertaining to horse breeding, and for any other such purposes as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 14. It shall be the duty of this Board to make annual report, including financial statements, to the Governor of the State, and all financial records of said Board shall be subject to inspection at any time by the public examiner.

Sec. 15. No part of this act shall apply to stallions turned upon the open range, and the term "Standing for Public Service," is hereby defined as the service of a stallion for a fee when said stallion is stood at one or more places for public use, where in all more than five mares are served in one season.

Sec. 16. No railroad company, transportation company, or common carrier, shall transport into the state of Montana any stallion or jack unless accompanied by a state or federal veterinary certificate as provided in section 6 of this Act. Violation of this provision shall be punishd as provided in section 12 of this Act.

Sec. 17. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 18. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its passage and approval.

Approved March 8, 1909.

COPY OF THE VETERINARY CERTIFICATE UPON WHICH STALLIONS ENTER THE STATE.

Veterinary Certificate of Soundness for Stallion..

This examination is to be made by a recognized State or Federal veterinary officer. (To be forwarded to the Secretary of the Stallion Registration Board, Bozeman, Montana, ten days before importation. See Section "6", Montana Stallion Law of 1909.)

To Stallion Registration Board of Montana
Bozeman, Montana.

This is to certify that I have this.....day of .....19.....examined for soundness the stallion named .....

(For a Pure Bred)	(For a Grade)
Std. Bk. No.....	Name and Std. Bk. No. of Sire...
Breed	....
	Breed ....
	Bred by ....
	Town and State.....
	Date Foaled .....

Color and Markings.....
Owned by .....
Name, Town, State
R. F. D.....County.....
and found him sound and free from unsoundness and diseases speci-

fied in the Stallion Law of Montana 1909, a copy of which I have read.

Signature and Title of Veterinarian.....
Graduate of.....Veterinary College
Registered in.....County
Recognized by State Sanitary Board or the State Veterinarian of .....
State Yes or No
Recognized by the Federal Government.....
Yes or No
Shipped from.....by.....
Town State
To .....
Town State

(To be sworn to before a Notary Public)

State of..... } ss.
County of..... }

Dr....., a legally qualified veterinarian residing at P. O.....,County....., being first duly sworn testifies that he executed the above certificate of soundness and that the statements therein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Signature.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of .....19.....

Signature.....
Notary Public in and for County .....

COPY OF AFFIDAVIT REQUIRED FOR TEMPORARY LICENSE:

Affidavit of Stallion Owner.

(This must be filled out in all details and sworn to)

This affidavit properly filled out and sworn to, the original certificate of registration of the horse issued by a stud book recognized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and $15.00 will secure a pure bred license.

This affidavit properly filled out, sworn to and $10.00 will secure a grade license.

To the Montana Stallion Registration Board, Bozeman, Montana:—

I,..... Postoffice.....

County .....State.....

do hereby affirm that to the best of my knowledge and belief the stallion owned in whole or part by me and named.....

(For a Pure Bred)	(For a Grade)
Std. Bk. No.....	Name of Sire.....
(Stud Book recognized by U.	No. of Sire.....
S. Dept. of of Agricul.)	(Stud Book recognized by U.
Breed	S. Dept. of of Agricul.)
	Breed .....
	Bred by .....
	Town and State.....
	Date Foaled .....

Color and Markings.....

was or was not in the state previous to March 8, 1909, and is free (This must be given.)

from infectious, contagious or transmissable disease or unsoundness.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of .....19....

.....Notary Public.....Owner

HORSE REGISTRY ASSOCIATIONS

Recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture, October 18, 1910.

Book of Records	Secretary
ASSES	
American Jack Stock Stud Book	J. W. Jones, Columbia, Tennessee
BELGIAN	
National Register of Belgian Draft Horses	J. D. Conner, Jr., Wabash, Indiana
CLEVELAND BAY	
American Cleveland Bay Stud Book	R. P. Stericker, Oconomowoc, Wis.
CLYDESDALE	
American Clydesdale Stud Book	R. B. Ogilvie, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

FRENCH COACH

French Coach Stud Book of Am....Duncan E. Willett, Maple ave., and Harrison st., Oak Park, Ill.

French Coach Horse Register.....Charles C. Glenn, 1319 Wesley ave., Columbus, Ohio.

FRENCH DRAFT

National Register of French Draft Horses .....C. E. Stubbs, Fairfield, Iowa

GERMAN COACH

German, Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach Horse Stud Book.....J. Crouch, Lafayette, Indiana

HACKNEY

American Hackney Stud Book.....Guerney C. Gue, 308 W. 97th st., New York, N. Y.

MORGAN

American Morgan Register.....T. E. Boyce, Middlebury, Vermont

PERCHERON

Percheron Stud Book of America..Wayne Dinsmore, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

American Breeders and Importers..

Percheron Registry.....John A. Forney, Plainfield, Ohio

Percheron Registry.....Charles C. Glenn, 1319 Wesley ave., Columbus, Ohio.

SADDLE

American Saddle Horse Register.....I. B. Nall, Louisville, Kentucky

SHETLAND

American Shetland Club Stud Book .....Miss Julia M. Wade, Lafayette, Indiana.

SHIRE

American Shire Horse Stud Book.....Charles Burgess, Wenona, Ill.

STANDARD BRED

American Trotting Register.....Wm. H. Knight, 355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

SUFFOLK

American Suffolk Horse Stud Book .....Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis.

THOROUGHBRED

American Stud Book.....W. H. Rowe, 571 Fifth ave., New York, N. Y.

ARABIAN

Stud Book of Arabian Horse Club of America.....H. K. Bush-Brown, Newburg, N. Y.

THE VALUE OF THE STALLION REGISTRATION LAW

Few people realize the value of the Stallion Registration Law because they see it only from their own point of view, but the writer is in a position to see it from every angle. When the law went into effect there was some hostility towards it, mainly because it was not understood. As time goes on sentiment is changing and many who opposed it at the beginning are strongly supporting it now. After nearly two years experience the writer can conscientiously say that it is being opposed only by those who have "an axe to grind," those who wish to sell a scrub horse as a grade or pure bred, or to sell an unsound, diseased horse as a sound, healthy one. Such horses can be purchased in other states, because of the Stallion Registration Laws, for little or nothing. It is a foregone conclusion that when the law is called "graft" the speaker has a stallion that cannot pass inspection.

This law offers protection against bogus and altered certificates

Havre, 77290, (61062).

Three-year-old Percheron Stal lion Owned by A. C. Ruby Co. Champion at the Montana State Fair, 1910.

HORSE SCHOOL ATTENDANTS

Horse School for Farmers

JANUARY 23 to 28, 1911

Lectures will be given on how to feed and improve the horse; the laws of heredity will be discussed and it will be shown why horses effected with ring bones, spavins, roaring, etc., should not be used for breeding purposes and why pure breds are the most valuable breeders.

Lectures and demonstrations will be given on how to diagnose and treat common ailments as colic, azoturia, ring bones, side bones, etc.

Judging will be given every day with horses in the judging pavillion.

This course is practical and any farmer will be benefited by taking it.

Poultry School

JANUARY 30 to FEBRUARY 4

A short poultry course of one week will be given January 30 to February 4, 1911, for the benefit of men and women interested in this line of work. The work will consist of lectures on types, breeding, housing, feeding, incubation, brooding, breeding for egg production and for standard fowl fattening, preparation for market, caponizing, diseases and general care and managment of poultry. The work will be carried on at the college poultry plant, where the practical application of these principles can be observed. It is the aim to make the course as full and as practical as possible in such a short time. Poultrymen cannot afford to miss this course.

Four Weeks' Creamery Course

FEBRUARY 6 to MARCH 4.

Beginning just after the poultry course for farmers, there will be a four weeks' creamery course, running from February 6 to March 4, 1911. There is a demand for buttermakers in the state, and this course has been designed to fit young men to fill these positions. The course will last four weeks and all of the students' time will be spent in the college creamery doing the actual work on the dairy floor.

The only expense of these courses is the railroad fare and board while in Bozeman.

For further particulars apply to

PRES. J. M. HAMILTON, Bozeman. Mont.

of registration, unsoundness and disease; and enables the mare owner to breed to the kind of a horse he desires. Bogus and altered certificates of registration have worked a great hardship upon farmers of this and other states and have greatly retarded the development of horsebreeding. The practice among unscrupulous stallion dealers is to purchase good grade stallions for $200 or $300 a head, and then have them registered in a stud book not recognized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They are then called pure bred horses and often sell for thousands of dollars a head. These

Registered as a Percheron in a Stud Book Not Recognized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He is a Bay with Large Legs Showing More Shire Than Percheron Characteristics. Don't be deceived by him.

horses have been stood as pure breds and in one instance a bunch of pure bred mares was bred to such a horse. Some of these horses are of unknown breeding and when this is established they are unable to secure any kind of a license. Thousands of dollars have been paid for some of these horses and because of that fact, at first, time was given to establish breeding before a license was denied.

Most of them secured permanent grade licenses, others were put upon temporary grade licenses. Most of these certificates appeared the first year the law went into effect, but occasionally now one shows up. The altered certificate is one issued by a stud book recognized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but the horse for which it was issued is dead and it is altered by changing the date of birth or description to fit another horse—usually a grade. We have hade several of these come to us and licenses were denied. Sometimes the horse is fitted to the certificate. We know of two such cases. In one the certificate of registration called for a star and the face was colored; later the color disappeared and the horse had a big bald face. In the other case a hind foot was colored black so that the horse would fit the certificate; later the color disappeared and this time the certificate of registration was changed to fit the horse. There are undoubtedly many other such cases, and the stallion purchaser should be careful that he does not get a scrub or grade horse for one of pure breeding.

The law offers protection against unsoundness and disease. All stallions shipped to Montana must be sound, free from disease and of known breeding. Other states having stallion registration laws offer no protection in this respect. The person who ships an unsound or diseased stallion to Montana is equally responsible with the transportation company that carries him. There have been prosecutions for violating this provision of the law. When unsound horses are found they are advertised unless the owner has escaped and the horses have been sold and are in the possession of innocent people and are not offered for sale. This part of the law is being complied with more and more.

The law is a great benefit to the mare owner. Heretofore he had no way of learning anything about the horses he was patronizing. He was unable in most cases to ascertain unsoundness and disease and had no way of looking up the breeding. Consequently he often bred to the worst kind of horses, thinking that they were the best procurable. There is too little interest taken by the farmer who breeds one, two or three mares. He looks for a cheap horse and will use the one offered at the lowest fee. This is unfortunate, for he raises most of our horses. The mare owner should insist upon the license or a copy being posted as provided by law. It shows the condition and the breeding of the horse and is also of great value

to the stallion owner when his horse is as represented and sound. In some instances licenses have not been posted because they state that the horses are unsound or are grades instead of pure breds.

The bill as it passed the legislature contained in detail nearly everything necessary to carry out its provisions, but in case there was any oversight on the part of the law makers they gave the Stallion Registration Registration Board power to make all necessary rules and regulations as follows:

"In order to carry out the provisions of this Act, there shall be constituted a Stallion Registration Board, whose duty it shall be to verify and register pedigrees; to employ one or more competent graduate veterinarians to make examanation of the stallions for soundness, at one of more points in each county in the state; to pass upon certificates of veterinary examanation to issue stallion license certificates; to make all necessary rules and regulations; and to perform such other duties as may be necessary to carry out and enforce the provisions of this Act."

The Board, realizing that the law was unknown to most of the horsemen in the state, was very lenient the first year and gave plenty of time for stallion owners to establish the pedigrees of their horses and jacks. Some of them required several months for this, but at length satisfactorily established the breeding, while others failing to do so, the license fee was returned to them and the license denied. Some of last year's cases are still pending. This leniency was extended only to jacks in 1910 and it is necessary that their breeding be established. The fact is that the law is rapidly doing away with swindling in stallions so that fewer horses are being sold on bad certificates of registration. There is less dealing in unsound and diseased horses and large numbers of the inferior stallions are being castrated. The mare owner has ample prtection if he will but insist upon it and there is a tendncy to breed better horses. When this law was established many farmers were getting afraid to invest in pure bred stallions and would put up with the inferior ones. They can now come to this Board and receive information that will protect them from fraud and deceit and enable them to secure what they want.

Other states having Stallion Registration laws more or less similar to the Montana law, are as follows:

Utah, Colorada, Oregon, Idaho, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, North

Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Pennsylvannia and Minnesota.

HEREDITARY UNSOUNDNESS

By Wm. J. Hartman

Of the fourteen states now having stallion laws, all place restrictions on, or prohibit the public use of unsound stallions. The Montana stallion law names the unsoundnesses that disqualify a stallion or jack for public use,when such stallion or jack was not in the state prior to the passage of the act. The unsoundnesses mentioned are: blindness (cataract and amaurosis), roaring (laryngeal hemiplegial), chorea (springhalt), bone spavin, ringbone, sidebone, curb, and melanosis; also the contagious diseases known as mange, glanders and maladie de coit.

Unsound Eyes
Condition Found in a Montana Stallion Which Had Been Used for Breeding Purposes.

CATARACT

Cataract is opacity of the small oval shaped body in the pupil

of the eye. This lense, when diseased, appears white in the interior of the eye. The normal clear front portion of the eyeball may not be changed. Periodic ophthalmia, or moon blindness frequently terminates in cataract.

AMAUROSIS

Amaurosis refers to the loss of sight when to outward appearances the eye looks normal. The optic nerve or sight center in the brain may be diseased.

ROARING OR WHISTLING (LARYNGEAL HEMIPLEGIA)

Roaring is a defect in the breathing. An animal so affected makes a loud noise on inspiration. This roaring sound is due to paralysis of the muscles controlling one cartilage of the larnyx. The cartilage falls in so as to obstruct the incoming air current. The primary cause is paralysis of the nerve supplying the muscles of the throat. In other forms of roaring not included here, the noise will usually be produced during expiration as well as during inspiration. Horse breeders in Europe are very particular to avoid stallions so affected.

BONE SPAVIN, RINGBONE, AND SIDEBONE

These unsoundnesses are considered by the best authorities to be of like nature, especially so far as hereditary tendencies are concerned. That is, they are external evidences of defective bony structure in which such unsoundness develops under very slight provocation. A stallion was examined by the writer in June, 1910, that was affected with bone spavin, ringbone, bog spavin, navicular disease and sprung knees.

Bone spavin is on the inside of and a little below the hock joint. The prominence, if any, can be seen best by standing in front of the horse and a little to one side. If a difference in the size of the two joints is noted then use the hock test, i. e., the hind leg is held up by the toe of the hoof with thehock fully flexed, for a few minutes, after which the foot goes back to the ground and the horse is started off suddenly. The animal will go quite lame if a spavin is present, except in old or rheumatic horses.

Ringbone may be defined as any exostosis (or abnormal bony growth) affecting the pastern bones. It may vary much in size and location, high or low, or to one side. The size of the enlargement is

no indication of the severity of the lameness. The predisposition to ringbone is decidedly hereditary. When the pastern is of good formation, one seldom finds this unsoundness. The two extremes of long, light, oblique pasterns and the short, straight, coarse ones are both

"Bone Spavin"

In an Otherwise Good Hind Leg.

1. A Ringbone.
2. Bone Spavin.
3. Bog Spavin.

He Also Had Sprung Knees and Navicular Disease.

predisposed, the former from the tension to which the ligaments are subjected and the consequent tendency to sprain and the latter from the increased tendency to concussion.

Sidebone is the unsoundness most frequently met with in draft horses, and the one which causes the most discussion. On either side of the bone of the foot (os pedis) are two prominent cartilages situated well back towards the heel. They extend up and backward, appearing about half an inch above the top of the hoof toward the sides. Sidebone consists of a partial or complete hardening of these cartilages into bone. The plantar cushion in the foot is located between the frog and the coffin bone; when pressure is

placed on it, it expands sideways and the cartilages are then bent out. When the cartilages turn to bones the horse experiences a sensation similar to that of a person walking in a hard, narrow shoe. No lateral expansion is permitted. This indirectly leads to inflamation and lameness.

A Sidebone Which Caused the Formation of a Ringbone and Severe Lameness.

Seriousness: This depends on the class of horse and the kind of work. A horse may work where he has soft footing with little inconvenience, but he will not stand city pavements or hard roads. Corns and ringbones develop indirectly in many cases from sidebones. The Chicago horse buyers will cut the price more for a horse affected with sidebones than one with bone or bog spavin.

Cause: Heredity is the most prolific cause of sidebones. Injuries, wire cuts and bad shoeing may be active causes. The great majority of stallions found with sidebones in Montana had no evidence of any of these exciting causes. A stallion shipped to Montana by a firm in Minnesota sold at a reduction on account of a wire scar in the region where sidebones occur was passed by a local veterinarian as sound, yet had four very prominent sidebones, two on one foot that had no scars. A high priced company horse in one county of the state was found to have seven well marked sidebones, and no scars. He was tender in every foot though bought as a sound horse.

The government certification of stallions in Victoria, Australia, has furnished convincing proof of the transmissibality of sidebones.

in one case twelve male descendants by an unsound sire were examined and all but one found to have sidebones. In another case ten direct descendants were examined, nine males and one female, and of these, eight had sidebones. S. S. Cameron, chief veterinary officer, adds, in the report from which these statements were taken:* "In the

A Montana Stallion That Had Seven Prominent Sidebones Yet He Was Sold to a Company for a Large Price as a Sound Horse.

case of the nineteen animals rejected as unsound in the two families, it was uot until their pedigrees were traced for the purpose of this report that their relationship was revealed."

Further examination of the descenants of these same families and one other the following year reveals the following conditions:

	Descendants examined	Rejected for hereditary unsoundness	Percentage rejected
Family "A"	52	23	44.2
Family "B"	43	15	38.8
Family "C"	12	7	58.3

*Jounral of the Department of Agriculture, Victoria, Vol. VII, part 7.

The descendants examined include in some cases G. G. G. grandsons of the original sire and there is considerable diminution in the number of unsound descendants the farther away the animal is from the original parent, doubtless due in many cases to the introduction of sound blood on the dam's side.

If any further proof were necessary to show the non-transmissibility of this defect from sound parents, three families were cited where this defect is seldom transmitted. Of eleven sons examined of a sound sire only one was rejected for sidebones. This one's dam traced to one of the above "unsound" families, so that the source of "taint" in this case is obvious.

CURB

Curb is a common form of unsoundness, met with most frequently in pacing horses. It does not disqualify a horse unless accompanied by a badly formed hock. a sickle shaped hock, or one

A Curb and Sickle, or Cow Hocks.

tied in below. A curb may be defined as an enlargement at the back portion of the hock between the cannon and the hock bones. Infla-

mation and thickening of the ligament at this place results in an enlargement and the joint surface may become involved.

CHOREA, SPRINGHALT, ST. VITUS DANCE, CRAMPINESS

This is characterized by a peculiar jerky action, usually of the hind legs.. One or both legs may be affected and occasionally a front leg. In some cases the action is excessive. There is as a rule some nervous lesion, the cause varying in different cases. The other terms used to describe this trouble are apparently inserted in the law merely to indicate the meaning of the term.

MELANOSIS

Melanosis is a condition of dark brown pigment tumors developing in various parts of an animal's body. They are most frequently met with in curly haired horses, the usual location being near the root of the tail. They may interfere with some vital function, and have a tendency to recur when removed.

Mange, glanders and maladie de coit are all contagious diseases.

MANGE

Mange is a skin disease, caused by the irritation of minute parasites which live or tunnel beneath the surface of the skin. It is easily transmitted by rubbing posts of by actual contact. Certain diagnosis is to find the living mite upon a dark cloth with a hand lens.

MALADIE DE COIT

This infectious disease of the sexual organs, sometimes termed equine syphilis, is unknown in Montana at present.

Many cases of unsoundness in horses can be traced directly to faulty conformation. The perfectly formed structure rarely develops any abnormalities so that it is not so much the inheritance of the actual unsoundness in the foals produced, as it is in the inheritance of the tendencies to later development of the defect. The practical horseman knows that a horse with disproportionately small feet seldom endures much work without going sore from unsoundness of the feet. The horse that is light under the knee or hock is apt to suffer from strain of the tendons and ligaments in those regions. The sire that transmits small hocks to his offspring has handed down to them one of the most prolific causes of unsoundness in these joints.

A short, upright pastern increases the concussion on the feet and tends to the development of sidebone, ringbone and navicular disease. It is rare to find these defects in a well formed, sloping pastern and a well balanced foot.

Quality is also important, influencing the wearing ability of the legs and feet. If the hair is fine, silky and free from curliness and

Sidebones and Short, Upright Pasterns, Usually Associated.

coarseness, it may be taken as an indication that the bone is dense and ivory-like in texture, therefore of good lasting quality. A horse with spongy-bone, lacking in density, is deficient in quality. Such an animal is likely to develop splints, sore shins, ringbones, sidebones and spavins without apparent external causes. Mud fever, grease, stocked legs, and cracked heels are other manifestations of lack of quality, especially when these defects develop from slight cause.

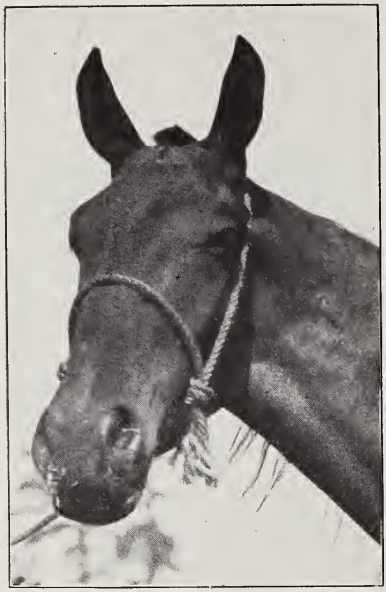
Sires deficient in quality are apt to transmit to their progeny soft legs in which there is a strong predisposition to wind galls, puffy tendon sheaths, and boggy hocks.

GLANDERS AND FARCY

This disease is almost too well known to require description. The exciting cause is a minute organism which usually commences in the lungs of a horse, similar to consumption or tuberculosis. When the skin or legs are affected it is called farcy.

A great many glandered horses show little of the disease to the average observer and yet are capable of transmitting it to other

horses. The only sure method of diagnosing this disease is the mallein test.



"Glanders"
Showing Nasal Discharge.

INSURING MARES WITH FOAL.

A stallion should not stand to insure a living foal. He has done his whole duty when a mare is got with foal. Beyond that the responsibility should devolve upon the mare, for she and her owner determine the subsequent development of the fetus. This argument has been forcefully presented on another page by a young Illinois owner of a stallion of more than ordinary merit, who takes the stand persistently maintained by the Gazette that the present contracts of stallioners throw an unjust burden upon them to the detriment of all concerned. The only plausible argument for asking a stallion to be responsible for the successful delivery of the foal is that a stallion which has been given abundant exercise and rational care may, as well as being a surer breeder, breed stronger colts than a pampered

low lifed stallion. But the stallion's condition is evident to the mare owner at the time of the service. He breeds his mare with his eyes open. He need take no chances on a badly handled stallion. The stallion owner has no such advantage. He is entirely in the dark and helpless about the subsequent treatment of the mare on which mainly depends the vitality of the foal. He should not assume risks that encourage carelessness in the handling of mares. It is no secret that mares are frequently handled recklessly in ways our correspondent describes with the excuse that it costs little to take the chance of getting a foal when the stallioner stands practically all of the risk. The present custom of insurance overburdens stallions with poor brood mares and leads to a carelessness with mares that cuts great inroads into every foal crop. Competition makes it a difficult thing to bring stallion contracts to a rational basis, but for the good of the mare owners as well as stallioners it should be done. The men who have stallions of extra quality are in a position to lead the way in this reform, and their clientage is of a character which is disposed to accede to the reasonableness of merely insuring a mare in foal. Cheaper fees and more foals would be the ultimate outcome.—Breeders' Gazette, Chicago.

HIGH VS. LOW SERVICE FEES.

A good pure-bred draft stallion in an Iowa neighborhood is not appreciated, so his owner writes, and he fears he will be compelled to lower his fee to the same level as that of the cheap grade stallions around him in order to secure such an allowance of mares as will give his horse all he should do.

Last year at $20 to insure his horse had only a few mares while neighboring stallioners at $10 and $15 did a veritable land office business with horses decidedly inferior in size, bone and quality. Rather than admit defeat and lower the reputation of the stallion by reducing the service fee, we would try missionary work to convert the neighbors to a realization that the little extra initial cost of the foal from a superior sire will be mainfoldly repaid in the extra worth of the matured horse. The colts already at hand to show what the horse can do should help to clinch the arguments, and a little judicious praise of them to their owners as well will enlist these men as

voluntary workers for the worthy sire as opportunity offers. Confidence in the horse and attention to the excellence of his get may be furthered by buying two or three of his best colts at their full worth, or at least offering such prices for them as will set their owners thinking and talking. The chances are that some will be loath to part with their youngsters at any price when they have visions of someone else wanting them for speculation and this will aid in creating the desired prominence of the stallion in the popular mind. During this month farmers congregate frequently at sales and market towns and everywhere the horse either for work or for breeding is an uppermost topic for discussion as some are dickering for additions to their teams and all are planning their season's operations in which the horse is always important. Much can be done in a quiet way these days to attract favorable attention to the horse that offers the prospect for securing high priced colts. A little argument and practical demonstration will convince most men who own decent mares that it will pay to invest some extra money to secure a creditable sire for the next crop of foals.—Breeders' Gazette, Chicago.

COLLECTION OF SERVICE FEES.

Stallion owners have frequently made inquiry as to whether or not service fees can be collected when a license has not been procured. This question was referred to Attorney General Galen and after reviewing many similar cases he wrote: "I believe, however, the courts would construe it in the same manner as in those cases above cited and I therefore give it as my opinion that no compensation can be recovered for the service of a stallion without its owner or keeper has procured a license certificate as required by law."

As a precaution a license should be procured, properly transferred, if necessary, renewed and kept posted as required by law. Failure to comply with the law or any part of it is likely to cause the loss of service fees.

MANAGEMENT OF A STALLION.

H. F. Fox.

Results are what we want and to secure strong, vigorous,

healthy colts the parents should be as near in normal condition as it is possible to have them.

No stallion can go into the breeding season and settle a satisfactory per cent of his mares unless he is in good condition, and good condition is secured more rapidly and better if he is worked and fed judiciously than if he is stabled and fed high. Many stallions, as the breeding season approaches, are fed too high and exercised too little and as a result they are fat and soft. Some are not put on feed until the season begins; then they are crowded under the impression that a horse gaining in flesh is improving in breeding qualities. Both methods are wrong.

A stallion should be worked all the time, in season and out of it, but not overworked. If he is a saddle or driving horse his work should be suited to his class. If he is of a draft breed mate him with a gelding and work him on the farm. If he is worked with a mare there is more or less opportunity for trouble and there are periods when he must have another mate. A mare with a colt worked with a stallion is a nuisance and serious trouble may result.

There are some helpful suggestions to be made about the handling and care of stallions. Have a side line on the harness with a chain that attaches to the inside of the bit and runs through the outside hame ring. On the other end have a snap that you can attach to the trace buckle; this side line you can take up or let out as the stallion's behavior warrants. "Use a snaffle bit." Work him on the off side as he is then on the outside in passing teams on the highway. At home and choring around the farm work him anywhere.

I know a horse that in the winter is fed a grain ration of half barley, half oats, and of this he receives a five pound lard bucketful twice a day, with a light feed of hay morning, noon and night. He is given only what hay he will clean up with a relish. When he shows signs of constipation he is given a gallon of boiled barley as his evening grain ration and salt is always accessible. Whenever a team is used he is one of the team. A month before spring work begins he is gradually put on a grain ration of oats. A gallon at a feed three times a day is given with what hay he will clean up nicely. When spring work begins he is one of the team and works through the breeding season and he is never allowed to make more than two services in twenty-four hours. The seventh day he makes no service. Saturday evening he is fed a ration of boiled barley.

Sunday he exercises in a corral. This stallion is a good breeder, is tractable and easy to handle, though formerly he had a reputation of being very unmanagable. When he was purchased it was thought that he would kill his owner inside of a month. His mate is a gelding and they are never out of each other's sight. They get the same kind of feed and care and are very companionable. Overfeeding and little or no exercise results in a plethoric condition that tends to cause swollen legs, scratches and grease. A wet stall causes thrush and canker. Go over his feet regularly. If he is kept shod, find a person who will do the work as it should be done and don't allow the shoes to be worn too long. If the stallion is taken sick or goes wrong and you don't know what to do, don't consult your neighbor or a "horse doctor" but call in an honest, qualified veterinarian.

Idleness and high feeding cause most of the bad habits that the stallion contracts. The most serious one is masturbation and once the habit is acquired, I doubt if there is a satisfactory cure for it; at least none is known to the writer. A contrivance can be worn to prevent this, but it is not always satisfactory. The knife is the most satisfactory remedy and it should be used by a qualified veterinarian.

The nipping habit which is common is also objectionable. Different care takers have different methods of combating it. I make it a rule to hit a stallion on the nose or on the side of the mouth every time he makes an attempt to nip. Strike quickly and at the same time look out for his front feet. Don't use a club or a stake as you may strike an eye. Some car takers who handle stallions wear a ring with a sharp point, on one or both hands, with which they prick the nose to discourage the habit. This habit is usually not noticed by the prospective purchaser of a "perfectly gentle, well mannered stallion."

A stallion should never be petted and should always be made to depend on his care taker. An attempt should not be made to make him do anything that there is a doubt of his being able to do. Should he refuse to do customary things, be firm, but kind; under no circumstances let him get the best of you, for if he does he will never forget it; neither will you, if you live. Always keep an eye on him as he is probably always watching you, and speak to him when you approach him.

Hopples are recommended for mares that are inclined to be mean at breeding time. The stallion should not approach from directly behind nor rear up and approach walking on his hind legs, his head should be at the side or over the mare as he mounts; when the service is over, as he goes to dismount draw the mare's head gently but firmly towards you and there is very little chance for her to kick him. Don't use a whip while trying or breeding mares. If possible have a teasing pole beside a corral and away from suckling colts. It may prevent an accident and will not worry the groom or horse. Bad behavior by the stallion is caused by the care and treatment he receives. In breeding season a daily routine should be gone through and if there is not enough business for the stallion at one place, get rid of him. It is the low grade horse

Artus, 40566.

Pure Bred Percheron Stallion of E. F. Lepper, Flat Willow. Every Stallion Should Be Exercised in Harness and Be Able to Do the Same Work Expected of His Offspring.

that has to be peddled. Carefully inspect the mares that are to be bred; if any show signs of inflammation, sores or a suspicious discharge, or have a generally unthrifty appearance, reject them. The chances are that they will not breed and the stallion may contract

a venereal disease. It's a good plan to flush the sheath thoroughly with a one per cent solution of creolin at least once a week the whole year. It should be done the last thing in the evening. Should the sheath become foul, use carbolized vaseline and work it well up, manipulate thoroughly and next day flush out with a 1-1000 creolin solution of warm water Soap, lard, or other kinds of grease should not be used as they cause irritation.

IMPROVEMENT OF HORSES BY SELECTION OF SIRES.

F. S. Cooley, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes.

The old aphorism, "the sire is half the herd", applies in a general way to average conditions of breeding. It does not, however, express the whole truth, for in many instances of record the potency of the sire for improvement exceeds that of the dam greatly and therefore should be credited with a far greater share of influence.

Darley Arabian, Goldolphin, Matchem, King Herod, and Eclipse among the Thoroughbreds; Messenger, Justin Morgan, Hambletonian, George Wilkes, Electioneer, Nutwood, Mambrino King, Allerton, Bingen, Walnut Hall, and a host of other good trotters; Brilliant and Louis Napolean among the Percherons; Highland Denmark in the gaited saddlers; Baron's Pride, the Clydesdale, and hundreds of other sires more or less familiar to horsemen, will attest the great potency of individuals, strains and families.

Among breeders of dairy cattle it is a matter of common observation that the progeny, and particularly heifers, from cows with phenominal records, rarely equal the performance of the dam. It is more commonly observed that the progeny of ordinary to good cows of the right type from sires of superior breeding surpass those of champion cows when the latter are not skilfully mated. It has been observed repeatedly, in particular, that heifers inherit the dairy characteristics of the sire's dam, especially when the latter is strongly bred. While it is, perhaps, unfair to state this as a rule, there are so many instances where the female progeny resemble the sire and male progeny the dam, that it is not entirely unjustifiable to expect such results in a majority of cases.

Among the most successful breeders of livestock will be found the greatest attention paid to the selection of the sire. It has come

Pure Bred Percherons of Harry L. Smith, Bozeman, Showing Good Draft Type.
Photo by Schlechten.

to be a generally accepted rule that improvement is only to be expected from the use of superior males. Careful selection of females secures the maintenance of present standards but it is difficult to raise the standard of excellence through such selection. Any marked and considerable improvement will be secured in the large majority of cases by the selection of prepotent sires. We are aware that this is not strictly according to the notions of horse breeders of Arabia who produce one of the finest types of horses the world has ever seen and who traced the pedigrees through the female line. Nevertheless, modern breeders who have achieved distinction as great improvers of the various classes of live stock have acquired this reputation generally through skill and good judgment in the selection and use of sires.

The possibilities of selection in this direction are almost unlimited. Luther Burbank, the wizard of plant breeding, owes a large part of his reputation to his wonderful insight and skill in selecting those specimens approaching most closely to the type he seeks to produce, and to his ruthless destruction of perhaps a hundred thousand specimens, many of them good, in his search for the best. If his methods could be followed in stock breeding, if the best sire was always selected, if among the fifty or a hundred rejected for each one retained there were always only those of inferior qualities, if the one retained was always the best one, how much farther ahead we should be in our stock breeding operations at the present time.

It is due to the fact that inferior animals, more particularly inferior sires, have been retained for breeding that the results in the great majority of cases are inferior; and it is due to the neglect by the rank and file of breeders that there is a steady deterioration from the best type towards an ordinary or mediocre grade. Because of this downward tendency on the part of average breeders there will always be a demand at remunerative prices for superior animals to be used in counteracting this tendency, and there will always be splendid opportunities for skilful breeders to use their talents in producing a few animals of superior quality and marked excellence, which shall prevent the general standard of the breed from falling too low.

Neglect may be due to carelessness or ignorance. The careless breeder commonly does the easiest thing. He has not quite mastered the situation. He finds that his farm work and general affairs

are crowding him when he needs the time to go abroad and properly select his breeding stock. Consequently, instead of securing the best, he secures that which is nearest and most convenient. By this method he continues to revolve in a circle of small radius. His work is pressing so that it cannot well be done, his products are below the standard as to quality and quantity, the returns are disappointing, his profits do not permit him to travel and study and broaden his horizon, his nose is perpetually on the grind stone—he is not making progress.

The breeder who uses a horse worth three or four hundred dollars and produces twenty foals a year for five years of that standard, worth at maturity from sixty to one hundred dollars—say eighty dollars at an average—requires almost as much feed, almost as much time and energy spent. His investment is not so much less as to justify his course. On the other hand, by the use of a sire worth from fifteen hundered to twenty-five hundred dollars, in the same time a hundred foals may be produced that are worth from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars each at market age, nearly a hundred dollars a head more than the progeny of the ordinary grade sire. It may have cost a little more for feed, the interest on the investment may have been somewhat greater, but twenty-five to forty dollars per head would easily cover the difference in cost of production. This leaves a margin of at least fifty dollars a head in favor of the superior stock, not to mention the greater satisfaction, interest, reputation, and standing that the producer of the latter grade may acquire as an incident in his business. Fifty dollars per head on a hundred horses produced in five years' time, although amounting to five thousand dollars in the aggregate, represents not more than ten per cent of the capacity of the good horse to produce superior stock.

Neglect through ignorance is harly less culpable than neglect through carelessness. In this day and generation, in these United States of America, with the opportunities for instruction, with the agricultural literature and books embodying the experience of our most successful breeders, our most learned scientists, and our most able investigators, with the agricultural press and its long list of valuable periodicals circulating freely throughout the length and breadth of the land, and with the agricultural college and free tuition to all the youth of the country, with its corps of instructors in agricultural

science and in the practical art of husbandry and stock judging with its short courses and farmers' weeks offered to those who cannot now command the time for a full course in agricultural training, with the farmers' institute and its corps of lecturers drawn from the best talent obtainable, both among men with scientific training and men with rich, successful, practical experience, there is hardly any excuse for ignorance, either of breed types, of good and bad qualities, of unsoundnesses, and other defects and imperfections, and certainly to remain in ignorance of matters pertaining to husbandry in this land

Bon Souvenir, 42109, (61484).
Owned by Chas. McCrossen, Glendive. First at Glendive Fair, 1910

and with opportunities for learning all about us is little short of a crime.

In the selection of a sire there are two considerations that should be emphasized; first, individual excellence, and, second, uniformity of inheritance. It is not to be expected that an inferior animal will prove a successful sire. It is true that a few instances are on record where rather ordinary animals have produced unusually fine stock but these are only the exceptions that prove the general rule. "Like begets like." "Men do not gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles." Only the best can produce the best. It

is, therefore, of prime consideration to see that the sire is, in the first place, a good individual.

It is hardly in order in an article like this to attempt to discuss in detail the particular point of conformation which taken together make up the perfect sire. One can hardly get a true conception of the ideal type except by the seeing of the eye and the laying on of the hands, and this in a comparative way, with long practice and experience, studying the best types that have been produced.

Colts Out of Ordinary Range Mares Sired by Bon Souvenir, Owned by Chas. McCrossen, Glendive. Note Uniformity and Characteristic Percheron Type, Illustrating the Value of a Pure Bred Sire.

In a general way, however, there are some things that may be taught by the printed word that will be of assistance in placing correct values upon different characteristics and features of the animals observed. For example, in breeding draft horses size and strength are indispensible qualities; a good big horse is worth more than a good little horse. If one is to produce horses of sufficient size to command high prices, he must use sires of equal or greater size than that which he aims to secure in his market stock. Size is, then, an important consideration and should be fully up to and, generally, somewhat superior to the average of the breed.

Size is, however, not all and it may be secured at a sacrifice of

what is of even greater value. If extreme size is combined with coarseness of formation, sluggishness of temperament, and general lack of quality, style and manners, then it will be too great a sacrifice to obtain mere size at the expense of these other desirable qualities. Generally speaking, our horses are too light of bone for draft purposes. To correct this defect a sire with big bones is generally desirable, although it is true that fineness of bone is commonly correlated with superior action, metal and stamina, and that big coarse bones accompany a sluggish temperament and a lack of action, and general lack of quality.

The sire should be compactly made as well as of fully average size. A greater degree of compactness is desirable in the male than in the female.

Style and manners are of equal importance with size. Without a good top line, a prompt, bold appearance, indications of vigor and virility, the best type of a sire cannot be obtained. The platitude "no top, no price," is expressive of the market value of the right sort of a top line.

Temperament, although of great importance, is some thing intangible and hard to describe. Courage is one of the most important characterictics; willingness to exert every ounce of energy cheerfully, fearlessness in facing objects that are unusual, and general tractibility and docility, are of no less importance and consequence than size and conformation.

Uniformity of inheritance. By this is meant the inheritance of like characters and details of conformation throughout a series of generations from each of the various units in the pedigree. All of our pure bred live stock bases its claim to purity of blood upon such uniform inheritance. Domestic animals, however purely bred, and however long the record of ancestry, are of a necessity less truly pure bred than the native wild species. Take for instance the characteristics of the fox or of the bison, the crow or the robin redbreast. The variations in appearance and qualities of such native pure breds must be slight and one can foretell with reasonable certainty the characteristics and appearance of the offspring of any of these wild species from a knowledge of those of the parents.

In the mixed and miscellaneous breeding of animals in domestication, a very different condition prevails. For example, among cattle a breeder starts with common stock in which the Shorthorn

blood prevails. After a year or two he becomes impressed with the excellence of Hereford cattle and introduces a Hereford sire into his herd. Then he reads about a champion Aberdeen-Angus bullock and how the black "doddies" topped the market at a long price, and he decides that that is the kind of cattle for him. A creamery promoter comes to town and induces him to take stock in the butter-making enterprise. To get the necessary milk he crosses his cattle with the Holstein-Freisian and later on, finding the quality too poor, tries the Jersey or the Guernsey. Now he may be a progressive breeder, lacking in plan and fixity of purpose, and use pure blood every time he crosses, or he may be just an ordinary "dub" and use only grade or scrub sires. In any case the ultimate effect is a heterogenous aggregation of misfits.

The great objection to cross breeding lies in the fact that, however meritorious the first cross may be, the stock does not breed on but almost invariably retrogrades in the second and subsequent generations. There is always the tendency to revert to the original wild stock which, in point of usefulness to man, was far inferior to our improved domestic breeds.

On the other hand, the pure bred transmits his characteristics and his structural points with much regularity, this uniformity of transmission being due to a uniformity of inheritance. In this connection it is only fair to state that many so-called pure bred animals, animals whose pedigrees are recorded and without contest for ten or twenty generations, may be, to all intents and purposes, of mixed breeding. Among French Coach horses I have particularly observed a great variety of types, from a tall upstanding horse of large frame and immense scale to a low-down, compact, close knit, tough, enduring type, and the slender, fine boned, nervous, speed type. In fact, among half a dozen French Coach horses that came from the same stock farm, no two would be considered as of the same breed, were it not for the accompanying pedigrees. How is it possible to combine so many different types and expect uniformity among the resultant product?

The first consideration in the pedigree of a breeding sire, regardless of the class of animals to which he belongs, next to individual excellence, is that he be sprung from an ancestry of closely similar type. A grade that inherits similar qualities for four or five generations may be more strongly bred than a registered animal whose

ancestry varies widely from the breed standards. It is for this reason that inbred animals are more uniform, and commonly more prepotent, than animals produced from unrelated parents. It is a matter of history that great breeders have generally resorted to inbreeding, nay, they have been forced to breed in, in order to fix and unify the type of animals which they have secured originally in most instances by a system of cross breeding. For this reason an inbred sire particularly inherits less varied qualities more intensely, and consequently he will transmit with greater uniformity and greater prepotency those characters which he possesses.

Although prepotency is commonly a result of inbreeding and although masculinity and virility are common indications of prepotency, it can only be determined with certainty by the stock produced. It often follows, therefore, that really superior sires have been lost or destroyed before their prepotency became apparent. It is a good plan, therefore, not only to select the sires of correct individuality that are sprung from parents possessing uniformly the same qualities, but to learn as far as possible the character of the progeny of such sires. If the uniform excellence of such progeny becomes established, then they are good animals to keep. Very often our breeders are imbued with the idea that it is necessary to change sires at frequent intervals to avoid inbreeding. A change of blood is desirable mainly for the sake of improvement. If, by making a change, you must inevitably get a sire inferior to the one you now have, by all means refrain from making the change. If you have the best male obtainable, so that his progeny, with one half his blood, shows great improvement over the preceding generation, it is a practical certainty that three fourths of the same blood will not be a detriment. Indeed, when you have the best, the highest possible percentage of that blood can only be an advantage. I firmly believe that not only in horse breeding, but in breeding of all kinds of stock, the greatest possible opportunity for improvement lies in the selection of good sires and when such sires are obtained, in preserving and keeping them until their usefulness is past.

WEANING THE COLT.

W. J. Hartman.

Weaning time is a very important period in a colt's life. Every

colt should be taught to eat at a month old. He should have his own box of ground oats, and be given all he will clean up, of both oats and hay. A colt eating well and getting regular feed will not be stunted by weaning. Wean him at five months of age. Take him away from the mare permanently and milk her out three or four times daily for a few days by hand. She should be kept at work or else have her grain ration cut down.

Colts are much better contented if two of them are placed together; even a calf as a companion is better than no company. If they have been taught to eat well, they will not worry, but continue to grow and develop. At this period it is well to see that the colt's feet are level and the toes short; a little attention now will prevent the development of crooked ankles and unbalanced action later on. The bony structure is pliable now so that much can be done to remedy faulty action, which will be impossible after the bones have hardened and stopped growing.

Th greatest mistake Montana horse breeders make is the turning out of young colts to rustle for themselves the first winter. Much more care is taken of calves the first winter, although the calves cost as much to raise as colts and sell for only a fraction as much; yet the average horse breeder will give the colts much less care and feed than is given the calves.

There is no time in the animal's life when gains can be made as cheaply as the first year, and no time when short feed and exposure will so effectually stunt the young animal's growth. A colt properly fed and taken care of until a year old should weigh more than half as much as he will when full grown. J. H. S. Johnstone in his excellent "Horse Book" states that "The draft bred foal that does not weigh 1200 pounds or over the day he is twelve months old will have a slim chance to fill a drafter's bill."

COLIC IN YOUNG FOALS.

W. J. Taylor.

There quite often appears in young foals, due to a failure to expell the menconium balls formed in the intestines of the young animal prior to birth, colic or what is usually spokn of as retention of the menconium. Menconium consists mainly of the secretion from the

liver, which organ begins to functionate before birth. To this there is added epithelial debris and more or less secretory products of other glands emptying into the intestinal tract. The appearance of this menconium in color and consistency varies to a marked degree in individuals and species. In color it varies from yellow to dark green or greenish black. Generally speaking it is a pasty mass, but in the foal it may be hard and dry and moulded into pellets. It is usually promptly expelled, but if retained too long and has become hard and dry it is liable to give rise to more or less serious difficulty and may even cause the death of the animal.

Although some observers have held that retained menconium occurs most frequently in weak and unthrifty foals we are of the opinion that it more often happens when mares have been kept housed and fed upon dry hay and grain and given little or no exercise for some time prior to parturition. Mares which enjoy the run of the pasture or which are judiciously worked usually drop colts free from this trouble. A failure to partake of the colostrum cannot account for the difficulty as the condition is present before birth so that the colostrum acts as a curative rather than as a preventive agent.

The symptoms of the trouble appear very soon after birth, usually not later than twenty-four hours. These consist of intermittent colic accompanied by looking around at the flank or kicking at the belly. The animal stands in a "saw horse" position as if endeavoring to urinate but by careful observation there will be seen expulsive efforts at the rectum. The back is depressed and the whole body is in an attitude of stretching. The animal will lie down and roll and having gained a balance will lie for some time upon its back, legs extended upward. Or it will roll over against the side of a stall and lie for some minutes. It arises apparently much relieved, seeks the teat and begins to feed only to quit in a minute or so and roll again.

The treatment consists largely in mechanical rather than medicinal measures. The caretaker should observe whether the menconium has been expelled during the first hour or so. If not, there is usually reason to adopt measures to correct the condition. By inserting the well oiled index finger, the hard, dry pellets can be felt. The attention should be directed towards agents that will soften and macerate the pellets and render them easy of expulsion. Warm water to which has been added a little baking soda or one per cent common salt

will be found beneficial. Avoid soapy solutions and irritants of a like nature as the mucous membrane of the rectum is very tender. Do not use a metal or a wooden nozzle syringe as it is easy to puncture the intestine. Use rather a soft rubber tube like that found on the ordinary household fountain syringe, which instrument is very satisfactory. Introduce a small quantity of liquid, usually not more than a pint. Do not inject enough to make the animal strain as the object is to allow the liquid to remain for some time in order to macerate the pellets. When a few pellets have escaped, the introduction of a small amount of olive or other bland oil will lubricate the passages.

The use of physics given by the mouth is to be avoided. It may be rather difficult to induce a young foal to swallow readily and by fighting the drench there is a liability of the material finding its way to the lungs and causing a fatal mechanical pneumonia. Last, but not least, all effort should not be relaxed until fully satisfied that all pellets of menconium have been successfully expelled.

ABORTION IN MARES.

Dr. H. Welch, Bozeman

Abortion, or "slinking of the foal," is an occurrence only too common on the ranches of this state. With the steady increase in the value of horses, such abortion means a greater loss than ever before, and the total loss for the state each year would make an enormous sum.

By abortion, we mean the expulsion of the fetus from the uterus of the mother in such an undeveloped state that it cannot live. Abortion is brought about by a multitude of different causes, and if we look into these causes, we can class all abortions under some one of the following three heads:

1. Accidental Abortions.

This class includes those abortions which occur here and there, usually directly traceable to some such causes as—blows and kicks on the flanks; heavy pulling or rapid driving in mares not used to such work; exposure to cold or rain after hard work; drinking cold water to excess when hot; colic; mouldy or frozen feed; hot stables and a lack of exercise, etc., etc.

Twin colts are in themselves a cause of abortion, for they so crowd and injure each other that over ninety per cent die at the age of about 9 months, and are expelled then or later; and of the ten per cent born alive, nearly one half die in a few days after birth. Another occasional cause is the attempt to determine whether or not the mare is with foal, by passing the hand into the uterus. If the mare is pregnant she very shortly makes it evident by aborting.

The symptoms of abortion, from whatever cause, depend on the age of the fetus. Up to the age of four or five months, the act of abortion is not accompanied by any disturbance on the part of the mare, and usually the discovery of the fetus and its membranes is the only indication that anything has happened. If the abortion occurs when the fetus is more fully developed, say at eight to ten months of age, then there will be all the indications of a normal parturition, such as swelling of the vulva, uneasiness, etc. In this class of abortions, due to accidents, nothing can be done in the way of treatment, as in nine cases out of ten the abortion is complete before we even suspect trouble.

2. Abortion Due to Contagious Diseases.

Among the contagious diseases affecting horses in Montana there is one that causes wholesale abortion. This is known as "pink eye", "influenza", "shipping fever", etc. It is undoubtedly the most easily spread of any of the contagious diseases, and very difficult to control. The symptoms, briefly, are: sudden fever, ranging from 104° to 107°, dullness, loss of appetite, a watery discharge from the eyes, and maybe from the nose; swelling of the limbs, usually most pronounced in the hind limbs; in severe cases there may be swelling and redness of the eyelids. In a few days (4 to 10) the fever decreases, the swellings subside, and the animal slowly returns to health. There may be every modification of this, from a mild form evidenced only by a slight chill and fever, to the most grave attack. In itself the "pink eye" is unimportant, but it causes the great majority of pregnant mares to abort. The epidemic of "pink eye" in the Gallatin valley from February to May, 1910, is a striking example of this. The number of abortions has been roughly estimated at 300 to 400, and nearly every case which came under observation proved to have "pink eye" in a more or less pronounced form. In several instances every horse on the ranch had the disease and every pregnant mare aborted. There is no way of success-

fully combating "pink eye" nor of preventing abortion, but we can prevent the pregnant mares from contracting the disease by isolating them whenever such an epidemic becomes prevalent in a locality.

Strangles, better known as "distemper" will at times cause abortion and, in fact, any disease accompanied by a very high fever is apt to bring about the death of the fetus and subsequent abortion.

3. Contagious Abortion.

This is entirely distinct from the preceeding, and is a disease in itself. It has never appeared to any great extent in Montana, but throughout the entire Mississippi valley it has long been a serious check to horse breeding. With contagious abortion present on a ranch, the loss of the foal crop is complete. Without any signs of sickness one mare after another, sometimes at a considerable period apart, will abort, until in two or three weeks, every pregnant mare exposed to the disease will have aborted. A mare expos d to contagious abortion will inevitably abort in a week or ten days, and, unless promptly isolated, all other pregnant mares that have come in contact with her will also abort. Contagious abortion is easily spread from ranch to ranch, by means of blankets, harness, or any articles that may have come in contact with the aborting mare. In case an abortion occurs where no good cause is evident, to be on the safe side we should treat it as if it was a case of contagious abortion, and isolate the mare, burn the fetus and its membranes, and thoroughly disinfect everything that has been exposed to the contagion. By a few such precautions we may check what might otherwise be a disastrous series of abortions.

Complications—When a mare aborts at nearly the full term, from eight to ten months, there is more apt to be trouble than in a normal parturition. Very frequently the foal will be twisted or turned in the uterus so that aid is required in delivery. In many cases the afterbirth is retained, and must be removed or within six to ten hours or blood poisoning may set in.

MARKET CLASSES OF HORSES.

H. F. Patterson, Bozeman.

The classes of horses that are found upon the various markets might be broadly classified under two main divisions, namely,

the heavy and the light horses. This classification will cover all of the horses that are sold upon our leading markets. Under the former class we have a horse that is characterized by its massive size and weight. This horse is used primarily for draft purposes, or for the purpose of drawing heavy loads. The height of these horses will vary from 15.3 hands for the smaller sorts to 17.2 hands for the horses of great weight. The importance of weight in a drafter should never be overlooked. As the term draft horse signifies, his purpose is solely that of heavy work. Without weight it would not be possible for these horses to handle heavy loads. A study of the market prices for the past ten years will reveal the fact that draft horse flesh is worth about $25.00 for every additional hundred pounds over 1600. Also it is very essential that the greatest amount of this weight should be made up of boneand muscle. A horse that has large, clean, flat bones is one that will outwear a horse that is lacking in these points.

Generally speaking a draft horse must have a rather short, heavy neck and a shoulder sloping enough to take the collar well, but not so straight as to produce a "post leg" and cause the horse to become unsound. However, we do not intend to leave the impression here that the shorter the neck upon a horse the better. Although we do not desire to have a horse with an extremely long neck, it is possible to secure one whose neck is too short. Horses of this type do not present a very strong general appearance when they are placed in a heavy harness and for that reason we must guard against a horse with too short a neck.

The back of a draft animal should be short, well muscled and strongly coupled to the hind quarters. The hind quarters should be very well developed, nicely rounded and smooth. The legs should not be long but should be short, well developed and well placed. There should be sufficient bone in the leg to support the body and there should be no unsoundness. A short leg with low set knees and hocks is one that will stand wear and tear and usually is one that is associated with strong body development. The head and neck should be in proportionate size to the rest of the body. A draft animal should have a broad, deep chest and a large barrel in order that it may stand the hard work demanded of it. The animal should be low set so that the center of gravity will be comparatively near the ground. As has been mentioned the primary purpose of the

draft horse is for heavy work and a horse to give the best results in this kind of work must be one that is comparatively low set and well made throughout.

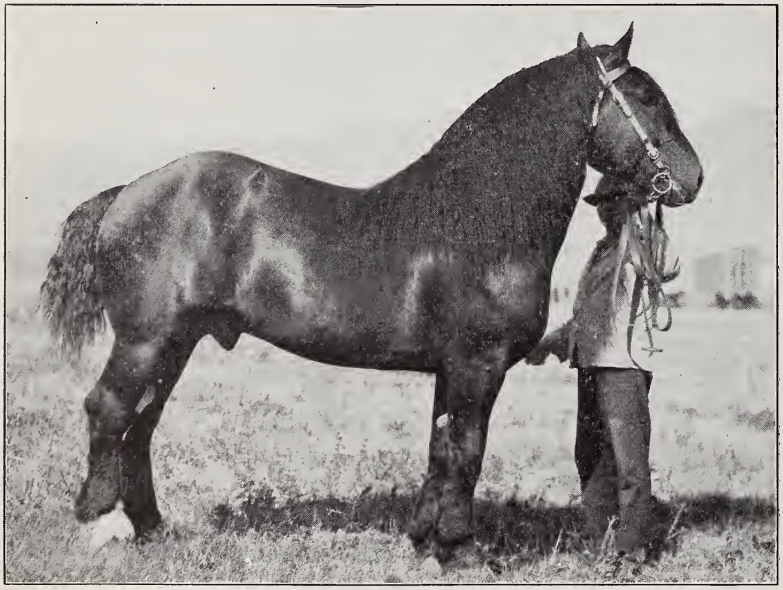
Then again we should never lose sight of the fact that most of the work of a draft animal is performed at a walk and for this reason the walk is of vital importance. Rapidity of step and length of stride enable him to cover considerable ground in the least possible time. A draft horse is not made for style alone and for that reason the stride should be straight, smooth and regular. Although it is desirable to have a horse that brings his feet well up under his body, we find that horses of this type are very quickly worn out when placed upon the hard streets of the city. The stride ought to be straight, smooth and regular, because any deviation would cause the animal to waste a great deal of energy. High stepping would

Pure Bred Shire Mare, Belonging to The Yellowstone Transportation Co. Weight 2030 Pounds.

also cause the animal to misapply considerable of its force. The foot should be clear from the ground and carried directly forward and planted firmly. There should be no deivation to the right nor to the

left. The stride should be such that the hind foot is carried directly forward and placed in front of the track left by the forefoot. The trot should possess all of the merits of the walk. A high, showy action should be guarded against as this tends to wear on the horse and nothing is gained. During the past few years buyers have been putting particular stress upon the walk and neglecting somewhat the way a horse trots, that is, neglecting it so far as showy action is concerned. They give as their reason that a draft horse seldom goes faster than a walk. Again we say that the sole object of a draft horse is to do work at a walk. Buyers also say that a horse that has a quick, straight, snappy walk will have a good gait when he is asked to trot.

In order to meet the demands of the markets various classes of



Gail, 70436.
Champion Percheron Stallion Inter-State Fair, Bozeman, 1910. Owned by L. S. Briggs.

draft animals have been devised—drafters, loggers, feeders, wagon horses, chunks, farm workers and expressers.

The first class is subdivided into heavy and light drafters, the

only difference being in the weight. Horses weighing from 1450 to 1700 pounds and over come under this class. Here we have the horses that bring the fancy prices. These are usually purchased by large firms or corporations for advertising purposes. The price that is paid for these animals varies according to the individual and to the demand. Later in this discussion we will learn something regarding the value of each class of animals.

The term "loggers" is applied to horses that are intended for the logging camps. These horses usually have large bones and great weight. Very often, however, an unsound but serviceable horse will be found in this class. They are used largely for their great strength rather than for their style. By style we mean the general appearance of the horse as pertaining to color and the way the head and feet are carried. These horses weigh from 1500 to 1650 pounds.

Very few feeders are found upon the market. This class of horses is purchased by people who intend to take them and add from one to four hundred pounds to their weight. Animals that have been in the feed lots for a period of time and have gained considerable weight can be remarketed and will be sold in another class. Some people in our central markets are making a very good living at this business. We find that many of the farmers and stockmen throughout the central states will ship in their horses when they are in very poor flesh. This enables the buyer or feeder as he is called, to pick them up very cheaply and thus make some very good profits. Large size and bone are the chief characteristics of this class. The weight varies from 1400 to 1600 pounds.

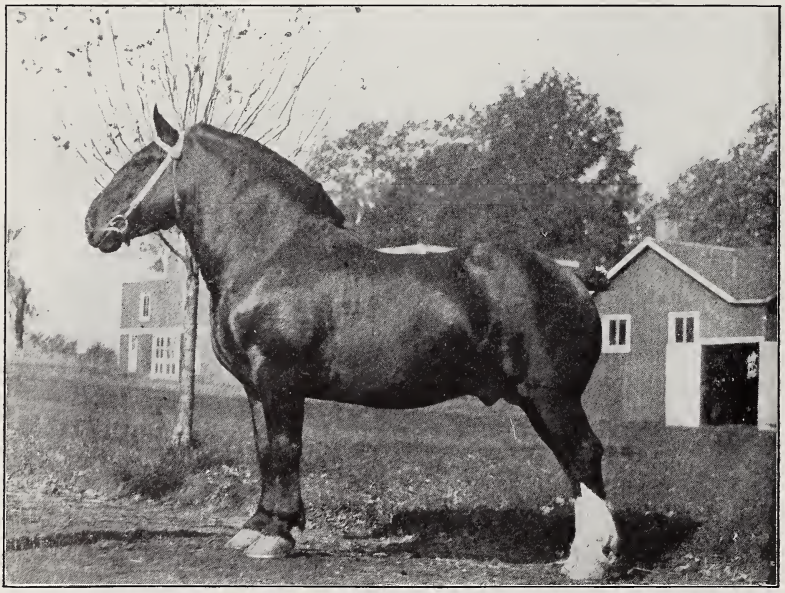
Wagon horses might be defined as light draft horses, weighing from 1250 to 1350 pounds. They are used for drawing light loads. Very often the "chunk" is sold in this class. In fact, the wagon horse and chunk are very much alike in weight and conformation. They are classified according to the work they are expected to do. However, perhaps the wagon horse is a little lighter.

The "chunks" weigh from 1350 to 1500 pounds. This class of horses is not always pure bred. They are usually the result of breeding pure bred draft stallions to grade mares. Very often these animals bring good prices and many people are tempted to breed for this class alone. It might be stated here that this is a great mistake, for we will always have a good supply of these

animals because of the disappointments in breeding. In all of our breeding work we are now and then confronted with a somewhat inferior animal and when this animal is properly fitted he will come in the class known as "chunks". These horses are an inferior draft type.

The farmer has use for a certain type known as "farm workers." These also are small and inferior draft animals. They answer every requirement of farm work because they usually have sufficient strength to draw most of our farm implements. They tip the scale at from 1000 to 1250 pounds.

In fact many farmers prefer this size horse because they state that these animals can get over the ground very easily and



A Good Belgian Type, a Profitable Kind to Use.

quickly and then again not so much money is invested in them as in heavy draft animals. They also find a much better market for the heavy horses and are thus makeing good money with their breeding work and still retaining serviceable horses for their farms.

Southern chunks weigh from 900 to 1150 pounds and resemble

quite closely the farm worker, with the exception, perhaps, that they have a little more snap in their action.They are used for light draft purposes, both upon the farm and in the city. They derive their name from the fact that they are quite popular in a large number of southern cities. They are used in these cities principally for drayage purposes.

A Montana Grade Stallion, the Kind Not to Use.

From the following table we will be able to learn something of the weights and corresponding prices of draft animals:

Weight	Value	Weight	Value
900 to 1100	$100 to $150	1700	$233
1100 to 1250	115 to 160	1750	252
1250 to 1350	120 to 170	1800	276
1350 to 1500	160 to 180	1850	301
1600	203	1900	341
1650	216	1950	384
		2000	426

These prices are the average for the last seven years, upon the Chicago horse market. From this table we can very easily see the

value of increased weight upon draft animals and this point cannot be overemphasized.

After the heavy drafter the remaining classes of the draft type are distinguished by the fact that their work is done almost exclusively at the trot. The first of these is the expresser. This horse weighs from 1250 to 1500 pounds. They are somewhat upstanding, closely coupled with with considerable width of chest and hips, and sound, clean limbs and feet. The foot must be unusually well made because the drawing of a wagon at a trot soon tells upon any except the best organs of locomotion.

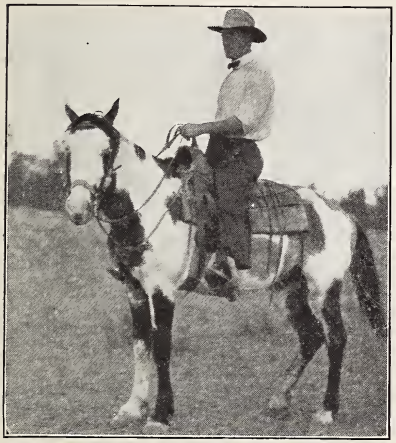
It is the common opinion among many people that our heavy

"Begone,"

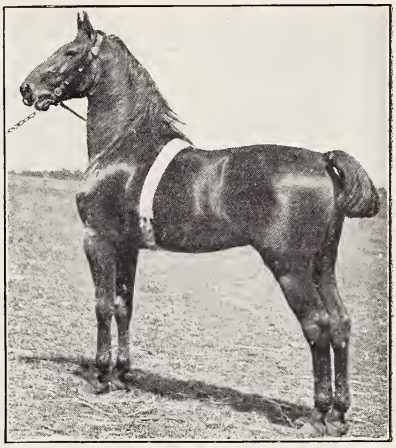
A Montana Thoroughbred Filley in Racing Condition. A Characteristic Type.

harness horses and coach horses should be classed as heavy horses. However, this should not be so, for with the term "heavy", "draft" is usually associated. Although many of our so-called light horses weigh more than some of our so-called heavy horses, with the term light we usually associate a horse that is of such conformation as to have a great deal of style and speed. Among the light class of

market horses we have the roadster, coacher, runner and the saddler. We do not desire to leave the impression that this is a complete classification of the light horses but under these four divisions come all the horses that are usually found upon the market. For convenience we will describe briefly each class of light horses, mentioning some



Cayuse or Indian Pony, a Type Fast Disappearing.



A Good French Coach Type

of the breeds of horses that will be found under each head.

The typical roadster stands from 15.1 to 15.3 hands high and weighs from 950 to 1150 pounds. These horses differ very markedly from the heavy horse. They are more upstanding, not so wide, and entirely lack the massiveness of the drafter, but they are deep of chest and middle. It is very essential that the feet and legs be sound and of such conformation as to prevent unsoundness. The pasterns should be sloping and strong and the shoulders deep and sloping, and extending well into the back. The withers are high and sharp, the back strongly muscled, short and closely coupled, and the hind quarters long and heavily muscled. The bones from the elbow joint to the knee (forearm) and from the stifle to the hock (leg) should be nearly twice as long as the cannon bones in their respective limbs, thus giving long leverage and muscles that are long and therefore quick to respond. It also brings the fulcrums of these levers close to the ground and gives a steadiness and poise to the gait. The neck should be of medium length, although some horse-

men desire a horse with an extremely long neck. This latter, however, is not a thing that we usually wish to encourage. The neck should be closely and smoothly joined to the head and shoulders. The head should be fine and clean cut and the eye large and prominent.

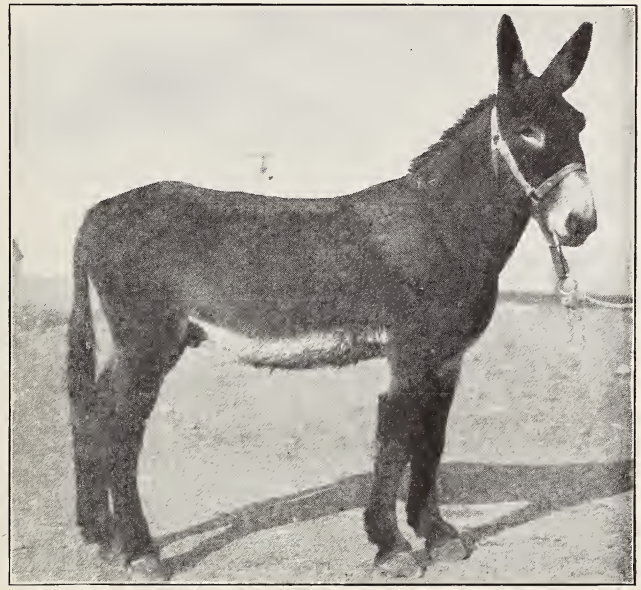
The roadster is used primarily for rapidly getting over the ground. Some prefer a horse that has a very stylish action but this is not the chief attribute of the roadster. If we desire style we should buy a coach horse. If we desire speed we should get a roadster. Briefly, a roadster is a horse whose purpose is to draw a light rig on the road at a fairly high rate of speed, for a considerable length of time. An all around but not extreme action is desired. It must be straight and firm.

The connection between the coachers and the roadster is extremely close, the difference between the two groups being chiefly those of conformation and action. A typical coacher will weigh from 1100 to 1250 pounds and stands from 15.2 to 16 hands high. A coacher is also considerable heavier, smoother and more compact than a roadster. Their function is principally display of style rather than development of strength and speed. Their legs are clean cut and well muscled accompanied by sloping pasterns and shoulders. The back should be short, closely coupled to the hind qaurters and smoothly muscled. The hind quarters should be well packed with muscle, smooth and rounded, not straight and angular as in a roadster. The tail should be set well up and carried high. The withers should be high and thin and the neck smoothly joined to the shoulders, long and clean with a full crest. The head ought to be fine, of medium size, with fine ears, a full, clear eye and large open nostrils.

Because the coach horse is used principally for style the action is a very important consideration. In order that the animal may have proper action it is necessary that it should have good conformation. In discussing the coach action the necessity for the legs to be moved straight and true is perhaps the first thing to be considered. The forelegs are flexed as high as possible and the feet extended with a short rotary motion that is very different from the long reach of the roadster. The hock action is very difficult to acquire and it very often requires long training and special shoeing to develop it. However, we want an animal that flexes his hocks very easily and

brings his feet well up under his body. The hocks should be flexed without any deviation from a straight line and the feet should be carried in much the same manner as the front and presented directly in front of their former positions with as little jar as possible. At all times the coacher must keep his legs under him. He does not extend himself as does the roadster. The coach horse is used primarily for style and it is to meet these demands that we desire such a conformation as has been described.

The running horse has a conformation somewhat similar to that of



A Montana Jack of Good Type. Notice Size, Type, and Color.

the roadster. They usually have a clean cut face, a long, slender neck, sloping shoulders and fine withers. The body is well coupled with the hind quarters, and the legs are well placed and well developed. Their action should be straight but they do not have the high, snappy motion that we find in the coach horse. Some of our best racing animals are oftentimes very disagreeable to look upon but their conformation is such that it enables them to move more rapidly over the ground. However, if we can combine beauty with speed we should do it.

There are two or three different types of saddle horses and these types depend upon the character of the work for which the horse is intended and the amount of weight he is to carry. As a general rule they range from 15.1 to 15.3 hands in height and from 1000 to 1150 pounds in weight. The smaller of these animals makes what is called a ladies' saddler, but the heavier animals are demanded to carry weight. A typical saddle horse does not differ materially from the other light horses and many of our good saddle animals come directly from the heavy harness stock.

Some of the principle requirements of a saddle horse are that he must have sloping pasterns and shoulders. A straight pastern and shoulder is a very bad objection to a saddle horse and it will nearly always make him a hard rider. The withers should be moderately narrow and saddle horse men usually prefer to have them not more than an inch higher than the hind quarters. The shoulder should be joined smoothly and strongly into the back and the body should be closely coupled.. This will give an animal a strong back or a back that will hold up under heavy work. A saddler shows a great deal of style. He should have a high degree of quality; the shoulders should be smooth and even and the hind quarters should be well rounded and smooth. The body should be round. These animals are usually somewhat upstanding and carry themselves with ease and style.

Two kinds of saddle horses are described. The walk, trot and canter action, and the gaited saddler or the walk, trot, canter, rack, running walk, and fox trot or slow pace. The dictates of fashion have a great deal to do with the market demands and gaits. Just at the present time the horse with three gaits or with the walk, trot and canter is in strong demand. However, a horse with five gaits will bring a very good price upon many of our markets. A saddle horse inclined to stumble is particularly dangerous.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

During the last year there has been more or less demand by farmers for stallions. Many farmers have written to us for information as to where they can purchase suitable sound stallions of good

breeding or where they may or will be able to sell a good stallion or exchange him for another.

These horses have been used in their respective communities for several years and in order to avoid "inbreeding" they are now for sale or exchange. Many of them are sound, free from disease, good breeders, are registered in stud books recognized by the U. S. government and are already licensed to stand for public service in Montana. It is much better to secure one of these horses than to chance an unknown, possibly diseased, unsound horse of unknown breeding with a bogus certificate of registration.

In spite of all that is being done to protect the farmers some of them continue to be deceived in the puchase of stallions They are getting grade horses for pure breds, unsound for sound ones and often pay exorbitant prices. There are in the state stallions superior in every respect that are for sale at half or two thirds of their value because a change is necessary in order to avoid "inbreeding". Many of these are just in the prime of life and have proved themselves to be good breeders. Farmers who contemplate purchasing, selling or exchanging stallions are requested to apply to the Stallion Registration Board for blank forms, which when filled out will give a complete description of what is wanted or of what is to be sold or exchanged. When these cards are returned the farmers can then be informed as to where they can sell, exchange or buy what they want among themselves and oftentimes near home.

NOTICE TO MARE OWNERS.

Patronize good stallions and insist upon seeing their licenses or copies of them. Otherwise you may be patronizing unsound, scrub stallions. See section 7 of the law, page 9.

NOTICE TO STALLION PURCHASERS.

Lock out for bad pedigrees, unsoundness and disease. Only pure bred and grade stallions that are sound and free of disease can be shipped to Montana. See section 6 of the law, page 9, and section 11, page 11.

All necessary blanks are furnished free upon application to Stallion Registration Board, Bozeman, Montana.

Directory of Stallions Licensed Previous to Nov. 1, 1910

PURE BREDS.

License No.	Name of Owner	Post Office	Name & No. of Stallion	Breed	Foaled	Kind of License
BEAVERHEAD COUNTY						
* 64	Armitage, W. A.	Wisdom	Hobart 5137	Shire	1891	Permanent
57	Barrett Perch. Horse Co.	Dillon	Centonnais 53122	Percheron	1905	Permanent
58	Blain & Pageville Per H. Co.	Dillon	Grivoris 41012	Percheron	1903	Permanent
* 86	Briston Belgian Horse Co.	Briston	Jet 1863 (22738)	Belgian	1900	Permanent
67	C. R. Brown	Jackson	Stuntney Luke 830	Hackney	1903	Temporary
53	Cornell, Craig	Dillon	Rex 46455	Percheron	1905	Permanent
54	Carruthers, S. S.	Dillon	Alta Brodhead 23620	Am. Trotter	1893	Permanent
* 233	Dries, Frank	Bowen	Searchlight 11596	Clydesdale	1904	Permanent
* 110	Francis, Fred	Wisdom	Fiston 48615	Percheron	1902	Permanent
* 112	Gleed, Geo.,	Lima	Thomas 52165	Percheron	1901	Permanent
252	McNinch, Clark	Dell	Trompette 62874	Percheron	1901	Permanent
* 108	Poindexter & Orr	Dillon	Cavey 43906	Percheron	1904	Permanent
* 107	Poindexter & Orr	Dillon	Kremlin 29621	Percheron	1899	Permanent
* 121	Ralston, W. A	Dewey	Armine 56743	Percheron	1906	Permanent
76	Selway, Hawley	Dillon	Norton S. 45479	Am. Trotter	1896	Permanent
66	Strowbridge, C. H.	Wisdom	Tambour 42663	Percheron	1902	Permanent
98	Walker, Frank	Bowen	Beaver Head Boy 39694	Am. Trotter	1901	Permanent
BROADWATER COUNTY						
* 32	Ballard, G. C.	Townsend	Heaurepaire 3692	French Coach	1901	Permanent
13	Belg. Horse Co. of Broadw. Co	Townsend	Piquart'de Heurnes 2850	Belgian	1905	Permanent
317	Broadwater County Horse Co	Townsend	Negrier 40169	Percheron	1901	Permanent
* 129	Karlstrom, John	Winston	LaFleur 54665	Percheron	1902	Temporary
273	Kieckbusch, Emil	Townsend	Volcan II. 55311	Percheron	1905	Permanent
* 28	Oldenburg Rorse Co.	Townsend	Rodetzke 4615	German Coach	1902	Permanent
43	Ross, Jake	Toston	Raton 41093	Percheron	1901	Temporary
69	Sherlock, W. A.	Toston	Gold Frisco 39079	Am. Trotter	1900	Permanent
12	Townsend Perch. Horse Co.	Townsend	Wasp 41589	Percheron	1909	Permanent

	CARBON COUNTY.					
* 164	Absarokee Coach Horse Co..	Roscoe	Decorum 4199	French Coach	1903	Permanent
143	Absarokee Horse Co.... ...	Absarokee	Thomas 40090	Percheron	1900	Permanent
100	Dry Creek Horse Association	Roberts	Unias 34316	Percheron	1900	Permanent
109	Fallows, E. B.	Absarokee	Karoma 45857	Am. Trotter	1905	Permanent
238	Filppula, Andrew	Roberts	Manillon 41721	Percheron	1904	Permanent
* 94	Fletcher, E. E.	Nye	Taupin Jr. 16220	Percheron	1891	Permanent
123	Fromberg Shire Horse Co..	Fromberg	Witchford Harold 9954	Shire	1905	Permanent
* 221	Gebo, Sam	Fromberg	Monica 2021	Belgian	1903	Permanent
* 220	Gebo, Sam....	Fromberg	Robert Lee 41863	Percheron	1904	Permanent
97	Joliet Coach Horse Co	Joliet	Chauvin 4044	German Coach	1902	Permanent
313	Joliet Percheron Horse Co..	Joliet	Voluntair 40138	Percheron	1901	Permanent
314	Law, James	Roscoe	Olympia 40907	Percheron	1903	Permanent
* 103	Long, D. W.	Roberts	Logis 40903	Percheron	1903	Permanent
21	Nye City Horse Co....	Nye	Neigeux 42081	Percheron	1904	Permanent
312	Red Lodge Creek Horse Ass.	Red Lodge	Tripoli 40075	Percheron	1902	Permanent
* 136	Robinson, Wm.	Roberts	Brindo 3899	Belgian	1902	Permanent
157	Sadring, John E.	Bridger	Tranquille 4136	Percheron	1904	Temporary
315	Smith, Luther S.	Joliet	Wm. Nevitt 43025	Am. Trotter	1903	Permanent
310	Smith, F. M.	Absarokee	Roy C. 33342	Am. Trotter	1895	Permanent
311	Wiser, H. J.	Bridger	Decide 47084	Percheron	1904	Permanent
316	Wollen, R. D.	Joliet	Salwick Chief 10316	Shire	1905	Permanent
130	Wright, Chas.	Red Lodge	Do-RE-Mi 4134	French Coach	1903	Permanent
	CASCADE COUNTY.					
165	Belt Mt. Perch Horse Co. ..	Monarch	Banquet 40754	Percheron	1903	Permanent
375	Belt Percheron Horse Co ..	Belt	Cartouche 41274	Percheron	1903	Permanent
204	Bickett & Cameron	Eden	Carlos 54859	Percheron	1907	Temporary
153	Brelan Stud Horse Co	Great Falls	Brelan 4003	French Coach	1901	Permanent
173	Chestnut Valley Horse Co..	Cascade	Angot 40919	Percheron	1903	Permanent
152	Colly, Runyon & Coulson Percheron Horse Co	Cascade	Eclaureur 40459	Percheron	1902	Permanent
354	Cora Creek Perch Horse Co.	Belt	Matador 40751	Percheron	1901	Permanent
133	Couch Bros....	Great Falls	Tomy Afton 52580	Am. Trotter	1902	Temporary
282	Eden Shire Horse Co.... ..	Great Falls	Mighty Dollar 7349	Shire	1901	Permanent
* 167	Enswinger, J. W.	Belt	Bryan 5113	Percheron	1907	Permanent
183	Gibson Ranch Co	Great Falls	Gabrias 57526	Percheron	1906	Temporary
166	Gulden, Chas. J.	Belt	Alphonse 50875	Percheron	1905	Permanent

License No.	Name of Owner	Postoffice	Name & No. of Stallion	Breed	Foaled	Kind of License
CASCADE COUNTY (Continued.)						
195	Hedrick, A.	Belt	Negro 50713	Percheron	1904	Temporary
165	Humphry, R. D.	Monarch	Monsieur 44622	Percheron	1905	Temporary
358	T. E. Kent	Belt	Victor Medium 35340	Am. Trotter	1899	Permanent
* 174	Kibby Percheron Horse Co.	Kibby	Captain 41761	Percheron	1905	Permanent
168	Neil Creek & Belt Creek Horse Co.	Belt	Balansier 40458	Percheron	1901	Permanent
350	Porter, W. A.	Belt	L' Honorable Jr. 24147	Percheron	1898	Permanent
* 223	Swilling, Sam	Great Falls	Kinsall D. 9283	Shire	1905	Permanent
* 224	Swilling, Sam	Great Falls	Picador 17269	French Draft	1905	Permanent
151	Truly Belgian Horse Co.	Cascade	Nickel DeBett 33176	Belgian	1901	Permanent
348	Ulm Percheron Horse Co.	Ulm	Monchard 44097	Percheron	1901	Permanent
225	Watkins, John	Raynesford	Strongart 59554	Percheron	1905	Permanent
374	Webb, Nathaniel	St. Peter	Lord Russell 15350	Clydesdale	1902	Permanent
CHOUTEAU COUNTY.						
199	Adams, Stephen	Chinook	Kerel 4826	Belgian	1907	Temporary
208	Auld, J. C.	Havre	Marcel 54648	Percheron	1903	Permanent
205	Bibi Percheron Horse Co	Chinook	Bibi 41328	Percheron	1901	Permanent
204	Carlos Percheron Horse Co.	Harlem	Carlos 45777	Percheron	1904	Permanent
199	Chinook Percheron Horse Co	Chinook	Princier 41091	Percheron	1903	Permanent
146	Davey, John	Havre	Etchegoyegan 57070	Percheron	1907	Temporary
351	Davidson, Geo.	Chinook	Hensdale Mont. 16028	French Draft	1900	Permanent
180	Dewar, Jas. R.	Zortman	Gaspard 69944	Percheron	1906	Temporary
196	Dodson Percheron Horse Co.	Dodson	Yousouf, 41303	Percheron	1904	Permanent
236	Donohue, M. B.	Savoy	Thapist 33328	Belgian	1903	Permanent
193	Ft. Benton Belgian Horse Co.	Ft. Benton	Jupiter de Som 2049	Belgian	1902	Temporary
198	Harlem Percheron Horse Co.	Harlem	Victorieux 57719	Percheron	1903	Permanent
* 203	Gamble, Silas	Harlem	Sensation 5962	Shire	1900	Permanent
138	Gambon, J. A.	Savoy	Powisland Coronet 10014	Shire	1906	Temporary
280	Jones, Dudley	Dodson	Helmet 4763	Morgan	1901	Permanent
163	Keith & Harmon	Chester	Artesian 27276	Percheron	1899	Temporary
* 226	La Barre, H.	Ft. Benton	Major 2325	German Coach	1903	Permanent
* 202	McCoy, Jim	Chinook	Vigorosa 42588	Percheron	1906	Permanent
* 10	McDonald, Frank	Ft. Benton	Whitelash 45476	Am. Trotter	1905	Temporary

CHOTEAU COUNTY (Continued).							
	222	Mitchell, Wm.	Chester	Ravenwing 40432	Am. Trotter	1903	Permanent
	209	Neal, Thos	Havre	Perfection 54565	Percheron	1902	Permanent
	352	Nemetz, James	Havre	Gassong 45455	Percheron	1905	Permanent
	353	Ramburg, Geo.	Ada	Grenadier 51311	Percheron	1906	Permanent
	206	Ramburg, Geo.	Ada	Derigible 40234	Percheron	1901	Permanent
	178	Sailor, Clinton	Gilford	Gobin 50726	Percheron	1906	Temporary
	207	Sheehan, M. R.	Havre	Lisbon 46815	Percheron	1906	Permanent
	200	Skillen, Wm.	Chinook	HerculedeRenaix 42648	Belgian	1905	Permanent
	197	Taylor & Runyon	Chinook	Boulevard 2183	Belgian	1901	Permanent
	335	Viles & McCraw	Chester	Montana Gratton 41189	Am. Trotter	1902	Permanent
	201	Yantic Horse Co.,	Chinook	Voltaire 41295	Percheron	1902	Permanent
CUSTER COUNTY.							
	188	Box Elder Coach Horse Assn	Elakala	Dimanche 4235	French Coach	1903	Temporary
	125	Custer and Dawson County Horse Co.	Terry	Petrop 42590	Percheron	1905	Permanent
	321	Ekalaka Coach Horse C	Ekalaka	Danseur 4208	French Coach	1903	Permanent
	291	Farnum, Hiram C.	Shirley	Chester 4101	French Coach	1907	Permanent
	320	Little Beaver Coach Horse Co	Ekalaka	Extraordinaire 4238	French Coach	1904	Permanent
	290	Peden & Stone	Miles City	Bourgeois 27095	Percheron	1899	Permanent
*	44	Simpson, Levi	Miles City	Lord Craven 44233	Am. Trotter	1901	Permanent
*	46	Woolsey, Fred W	Miles City	Brisley King 723	Hackney	1899	Permanent
DAWSON COUNTY.							
	330	Albert, John	Gosset	Keoto Abbott 10250	Shire	1907	Permanent
	197	Anderson, Peter	Sidney	Hercule 9354	Shire	1906	Temporary
	289	Bell, Wm. A.	Wibaux	Navarre 54549	Percheron	1907	Permanent
	174	Benner, M. L.	Sidney	Aiglon 40825	Percheron	1903	Permanent
*	41	Berry, E. J.	Glendive	Bishop Cox 43491	Am. Trotter	1904	Permanent
*	40	Berry, E. J.	Glendive	Slumber Boy 34171	Am. Trotter	1899	Permanent
	187	Collins & Sons	Ridgelawn	Plein d'Or 949	Belgian	1898	Temporary
	158	Dore, Henry	Ridgelawn	Hommelet 18945	French Draft	1907	Temporary
	174	Douthit, Chas.	Wibaux	Phoenix 45531	Percheron	1905	Temporary
	277	Dore, J. A.	Sidney	Chauvin 11591	French Draft	1900	Permanent
	271	Cravath, F. J.	Sidney	Guybert 41980	Percheron	1904	Permanent
	270	Cravath, F. J.	Sidney	Spera 42731	Percheron	1903	Permanent
	155	Hardy, W. A.	Sidney	Newton Ensign 6920	Shire	1902	Temporary
	178	Holman, G. W.	Enid	Blucher 51363	Percheron	1906	Permanent

License No	Name of Owner	Postoffice	Name & No. of Stallion	Breed	Foaled	Kind of License
DAWSON COUNTY (Continued.)						
120	McCrossen, Chas.	Glendive	Bon Sovenir 42109	Percheron	1904	Permanent
161	McCulloch, Chas.	Circle	Hero 18722	French Draft	1906	Temporary
193	O'Brien & Son	Newton	Cremo 51726	Percheron	1906	Permanent
31	Oftedal Bros.	Glendive	Royal 48016	Percheron	1905	Permanent
194	Ripley, L. H.	Sidney	Baron 52040	Percheron	1907	Temporary
* 175	Rush, Harley	Java	Tom Brock 44749	Percheron	1904	Permanent
30	Rust, W. W.	Glendive	Cornepic 1144	Belgian	1898	Permanent
* 176	Stanhope, A. K.	Sidney	Victor III 15459	French Draft	1906	Permanent
DEER LODGE COUNTY						
60	Anaconda Copper Co..	Anaconda	Sproughton General 213	Suffolk	1902	Permanent
FERGUS COUNTY						
241	Anderson & Scheibelhut	Lewistown	Kinsall Lad 7726	Shire	1904	Permanent
364	Bennett, John	Benchland	Keno 62475	Percheron	1908	Permanent
365	Bennett, John	Benchland	Canton Clipper 51131	Am. Trotter	1908	Permanent
240	Day, Geo. H.	Lewistown	Retort 43208	Percheron	1904	Permanent
239	Day, Geo. H.	Lewistown	Hero Ben 50933	Percheron	1905	Permanent
293	Day, Geo. H.	Lewistown	Brother Bud 49371	Thorobred	1906	Permanent
325	Eldridge, L. W.	Lewistown	Ardent 40749	Percheron	1902	Permanent
363	Eveland, Jos.	Philbrook	Franklin 9631	French Draft	1899	Permanent
* 247	Fergus County Horse Co.	Garneill	Alcazar 40364	Percheron	1902	Permanent
246	Garneill Percheron Horse Co.	Garneill	Hermani 40753	Percheron	1902	Permanent
366	Gibb & Stranahan	Clara	Emir 25063	Percheron	1897	Permanent
* 267	Haegen, F. M.	Garneill	Gold Stamp 2482	Jack	1901	Permanent
370	Hill, Horace	Lewistown	Patchenwood 33065	Am. Trotter	1897	Permanent
371	Lepper & Garl	Flatwillow	Artus 40566	Percheron	1902	Permanent
* 242	Lewistown Coach Horse Co.	Lewistown	Cesar 41207	French Coach	1902	Permanent
319	McDonald, Ed.	Lewistown	Helios 240	German Coach	1902	Permanent
369	Johnson & Johnson	Lewistown	Marshall 10808	French Draft	1899	Permanent
* 82	Pickett, Otho	Moore	Franklin 3463	Percheron	1903	Temporary
192	Powell & Coombs	Moore	Moteur 5074	Percheron	1900	Temporary
361	Rooney & Son, M. T.	Philbrook	Flibustier 4147	French Coach	1905	Permanent
362	Rooney & Son, M. T.	Philbrook	Fairfield King 31606	Percheron	1902	Permanent
368	Ross, John	Denton	Whitehall Trumper 7057	Shire	1901	Permanent

FERGUS COUNTY (Continued)							
	244	Shield, Wm.	Garneill	Dainley Dewey 9894	Clydesdale	1899	Permanent
	359	Smith, John W.	Buffalo	Merkur 1313	German Coach	1896	Permanent
	114	Stanford Percheron Horse Co	Stanford	Palus 55307	Percheron	1903	Temporary
	172	Stranahan, W. S.	Roscoe	Rothiemay 45720	Percheron	1906	Temporary
*	245	Spurgeon, K. C.	Straw	Gaudin 17639	Percheron	1906	Permanent
	367	Taylor, Chas. R.	Stanford	Fleuret 45118	Percheron	1902	Permanent
	377	Tracy, Fred.	Lewistown	Ben Lomond 14310	Clydesdale	1904	Permanent
	243	Trout Creek Perch. Horse Co	Moore	Canotier 40755	Percheron	1900	Permanent
	266	Utica Percheron Horse Co..	Utica	Eventail 40651	Percheron	1900	Permanent
	265	Utica French Coach Horse Co	Utica	Dalot 4151	French Coach	1903	Permanent
	372	Wright, Ed.	Lewistown	Major 48994	Percheron	1906	Permanent
	139	Witbrow Bros.	Moore	Cactus 24443	Percheron	1898	Temporary
FLATHEAD COUNTY							
	210	Burgoyne, Chas. E.	Columbia Falls	Centeaur 2342	Percheron	1898	Permanent
	332	Cole, W. H.	Kalispell	EmersonsPaym'st'r1540	Jack	1904	Permanent
	286	Cole, W. H.	Kalispell	Macey Medium 9556	Am. Trotter	1888	Permanent
	213	Columbia Perch. Horse Co...	Columbia Falls	Adam 42684	Percheron	1905	Permanent
*	218	Cutler, Dr. A. B.	Kalispell	Goldust Morgan 33787	Am. Trotter	1898	Permanent
	274	Crutcher, C. D.	Kalispell	Inferno 30838	Am. Trotter	1896	Permanent
	216	East Side Perch. Horse Co.	Kalispell	Doods 40053	Percheron	1903	Permanent
	344	Edge, Jos. A.	Somers	Express 42102	Percheron	1904	Permanent
	229	Good, Henry	Kalispell	Garnement 3548	Belgian	1906	Permanent
	219	Hodgson, A. M.	Kalispell	Commodore 32543	Percheron	1902	Permanent
	343	Huggins, Logan	Columbia Falls	Napoleon 44006	Percheron	1903	Permanent
	142	McMahon, John	Kalispell	Evas Major 24032	Percheron	1899	Temporary
	211	Priestby, Chris.	Kalispell	Artisan 42700	Percheron	1905	Permanent
	349	Schneider, Simon	Libby	Omer 2561	Belgian	1903	Permanent
*	227	Spannuth, F. C.	Kalispell	Ideal Sunnyside 58931	Percheron	1907	Permanent
*	215	Spannuth, F. C.	Kalispell	Lord Halkin 1054	Hackney	1903	Permanent
	231	Vose, O. L.	Kalispell	Rustler L 34042	Am. Trotter	1897	Permanent
	232	Vose, O. L.	Kalispell	Pondera 47586	Am. Trotter	1906	Permanent
*	217	White, J. E.	Kalispell	Albany 27304	Percheron	1899	Permanent
GALLATIN COUNTY							
	373	Abbott, P. M.	Logan	Orateur 40117	Percheron	1900	Permanent
*	11	Allsop, Ezra	Bozeman	Combination V 8048	Shire	1906	Permanent
	142	Anceney & Wylie	Bozeman	Arquebuse 3563	French Coach	1900	Permanent
	131	Axtell, Geo..	Belgrade	Decapo 4227	French Coach	1903	Permanent

License No.	Name of Owner	Postoffice	Name & No. of Stallion	Breed	Foaled	Kind of License
GALLATIN COUNTY (Continued)						
55	Belgrade Horse Co.	Belgrade	Narbonne 41743	Percheron	1902	Permanent
127	Bradley, E. A.	Bozeman	Francillon 51028	Percheron	1904	Permanent
155	Brenden, P. O.	Bozeman	Alfred 57159	Percheron	1907	Permanent
1	Bridger Canyon Horse Co..	Bozeman	Mevy 41321	Percheron	1902	Permanent
14	Briggs, L. S.	Belgrade	Gail 70436	Percheron	1906	Permanent
6	Decker, Wm.	Bozeman	Don 14515	French Draft	1904	Permanent
7	Devore, J. N.	Bozeman	Ruyter 52839	Percheron	1904	Permanent
33	Dutcher, R. S.	Belgrade	Decadent 42089	Percheron	1903	Permanent
279	Featherston, J. H.	Bozeman	Bibia 2136	Belgian	1903	Permanent
278	Featherston, J. H.	Bozeman	Port Arthur 41412	Percheron	1904	Permanent
5	Foerschler, G. A.	Bozeman	Favori 45354	Percheron	1905	Permanent
160	Foerschler, G. A.	Bozeman	Entertainer 46582	Percheron	1906	Permanent
27	Fox, H. F.	Sedan	Obri 58044	Percheron	1905	Permanent
59	Gallatin Co. Horse Assn. ...	Bozeman	Turco 40537	Percheron	1902	Permanent
92	Gardiner, H. C.	Bozeman	Robin Brilliant 643	Hackney	1903	Permanent
206	Garnett, Ed.	Willow Creek	Bayard 45788	Percheron	1904	Temporary
99	Gooch, E. H.	Bozeman	Tempus Grattan 47165	Am. Trotter	1906	Permanent
328	Heeb, Henry	Bozeman	Advocate 14313	Clydesdale	1906	Permanent
15	Hoffman, J. S.	Belgrade	GatefordPrinceWm9299	Shire	1903	Permanent
56	Kirk, C. L.	Bozeman	Roderick Dew 41172	Am. Trotter	1904	Permanent
* 2	Lay, Lewis, P.	Bozeman	Sully 16626	Percheron	1905	Permanent
4	Lawrence Bros.	Bozeman	Helscher 44649	Percheron	1904	Permanent
298	McGuire, S. J.	Bozeman	Rekord 5073	German Coach	1906	Permanent
124	Meyers, Chas.	Maudlow	Tuelpin 12374	French Draft	1901	Permanent
29	Per. Horse Co., of Salesville	Salesville	Amand 42098	Percheron	1904	Permanent
3	Reese Creek Horse Co.	Belgrade	Jerome II. 29171	Percheron	1901	Permanent
61	Riverside French Coach Horse Co.	Willow Creek	Vercingetorix 3292	French Coach	1899	Permanent
141	Salesville and W. Gallatin Horse Co.	Bozeman	Vanity 53141	Percheron	1904	Permanent
327	Saisbury Horse Co.	Belgrade	Reanues 5075	German Coach	1905	Permanent
323	Saunders, Guy F.	Bozeman	Golong 22770	Am. Trotter	1894	Permanent
115	Sedan Belgian Horse Co. ...	Sedan	BailydeThorembois1702	Belgian	1901	Permanent

GALATIN COUNTY (Continued).						
340	Spring, Geo.	Belgrade	Viburn 49223	Am. Trotter	1907	Permanent
285	Smith, H. L.	Bozeman	Wm. Glenn 61919	Percheron	1907	Permanent
126	St. Cyr. Percheron Horse Co.	Manhattan	St. Cyr 43040	Percheron	1905	Permanent
93	Story, T. B.	Bozeman	Rex Cavalier 2757	Saddler	1906	Permanent
8	Thornburg, E. J.	Logan	Sully 40911	Percheron	1902	Permanent
34	West Gallatin Horse Co.	Bozeman	Nickelond'Alvaux 3661	Belgian	1905	Permanent
GRANITE COUNTY.						
164	Clauson, J. F.	Drummond	Galvanisme 4272	French Coach	1906	Temporary
111	Conn, Jas. E.	Hall	Hallie C. 31380	Thorobred	1902	Permanent
* 163	Dearborn, A. R.	Philipsburg	Revanna 9488	Thorobred	1896	Permanent
* 74	Degenhart, Lee	Philipsburg	Ravalla 42109	Percheron	1903	Permanent
72	Flint Valley Horse Co.	Hall	Valseur 40456	Percheron	1902	Permanent
190	Hunnewell, W. S.	New Chicago	Robert d'Leernes 4939	Belgian	1899	Temporary
70	McBee, John W.	Philipsburg	Champaign 34053	Percheron	1898	Temporary
68	McLeod, R. R	Philipsburg	Brissac 27430	Percheron	1898	Permanent
70	Quinlan, H. J.	Philipsburg	Colonel 8332	French Draft	1892	Permanent
331	Schuh, Albert	Philipsburg	HerculedeVynckt 3156	Belgian	1905	Permanent
JEFFERSON COUNTY						
309	Boulder Valley Belg Horse Co	Boulder	Arlequin 4770	Belgian	1903	Permanent
82	Boulder Percheron Horse Co.	Boulder	Comique 41299	Percheron	1904	Permanent
* 81	Dunks, Monroe	Boulder	Doneur 26934	Percheron	1899	Permanent
49	Jefferson Island Per Horse Co	Jefferson Isle	Tresorier 41306	Percheron	1903	Permanent
91	Marks, E. L.	Clancy	Dock 30348	Percheron	1901	Permanent
102	Paradise & Ryan	Boulder	Geron 3659	German Coach	1903	Permanent
42	Tuttle, E. R.	Whitehall	Black Vidoco 40891	Percheron	1905	Permanent
* 146	Whitehall Perch Horse Co.	Whitehall	Destrier 41736	Percheron	1904	Permanent
LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY						
147	Augusta Horse Co.	Augusta	Bayard 40240	Percheron	1902	Permanent
148	Belgian Draft Horse Co.	Hogan	Bucephale 2064	Belgian	1901	Permanent
140	Carmichael, J. H.	Augusta	Bonneral Jr. II. 55404	Percheron	1907	Temporary
115	Catron Pigott Cattle Co.	Helena	Barnumzip 2062	Belgian	1902	Temporary
324	Coty Bros.	Helena	Granit 62413	Percheron	1906	Permanent
347	Gibson, Thos.	Fulton	Nectar 49571	Percheron	1904	Permanent
212	Laird, John	Augusta	* Hevey Barbour 32	Thorobred	1894	Permanent
234	Landry, Phelix	Helena	BushnellStatesman8472	Shire	1904	Permanent

License No.	Name of Owner	Post Office	Name & No. of Stallion	Breed	Foaled	Kind of License
LEWIS & CLARK CO., (Cont.).						
* 207	Landry, Phelix	Helena	Champion 59084	Percheron	1903	Temporary
* 106	Leggerini, John	Helena	Phaeton 45627	Percheron	1899	Temporary
* 104	McKinney, Leslie	Helena	L'Aiglon 40611	Percheron	1902	Permanent
376	Simonsen, Lewis	Helena	Martignac 17509	French Draft	1906	Permanent
* 149	Sentinel Rock L. & Cattle Co.	Wolf Creek	Negus 30580	Percheron	1899	Permanent
198	Wuhrman, John C.	Helena	SunlandBourbon 46165	Am.Trotter	1893	Temporary
LINCOLN COUNTY.						
214	Eureka Mutual Per Horse Co.	Eureka	Leo 51593	Percheron	1903	Permanent
306	Rummel, Wilbur	Eureka	Willis McGregor 41597	Am. Trotter	1900	Permanent
MADISON COUNTY						
299	Bear Creek Horse Co.	Cameron	Directeur 57613	Percheron	1905	Permanent
301	Carter, W. L.	Pony	High Blaze 3431	Saddler	1906	Permanent
300	Carter, W. L.	Pony	Fairfield 4265	Saddler	1906	Permanent
138	Haines, Jos. I.	Laurin	Ardent 45013	Percheron	1903	Permanent
303	Keller, E. E.	Cameron	Titus I. 11767	French Draft	1900	Permanent
129	McAllister, J. A.	McAllister	Barberry 4012	French Coach	1901	Permanent
307	McAtee, W. H.	Ennis	Glisson 57629	Percheron	1906	Permanent
302	Madison Val. Perch. Horse Co	Jeffers	Trivial 42093	Percheron	1902	Permanent
* 135	Paige, B. G.	Twin Bridges	S. Rennedoch 10765	Clydesdale	1902	Permanent
228	Reel, W. A.	Norris	Nailstone,NoworNever 10671	Shire	1900	Permanent
128	Pony Percheron Horse Co.	Pony	Clavongeot 67325	Percheron	1905	Permanent
86	Shambow & Sparrow	Monida	Epateur 42665	Percheron	1901	Temporary
* 140	Sheridan Draft Horse Co	Sheridan	Artilleur 40067	Percheron	1901	Permanent
172	Vincent, Allen	McAllister	Coquelicot 40864	Percheron	1903	Permanent
139	Wilcomb, F. H.	Virginia City	Copper King 19532	Am. Trotter	1890	Permanent
48	Willow Creek Per. Horse Co.	Harrison	Dimitri 41289	Percheron	1903	Permanent
185	Woodworth, J. E.	Jeffers	Hammister	Am. Trotter	1906	Temporary
182	Wyrouck, Samuel	Twin Bridges	Abbey 8746	French Draft	1893	Temporary
MEAGHER COUNTY.						
360	Bragg, Emil	Judith Gap	Sandy 18356	French Draft	1906	Permanent
87	Bruckert, Albert, Jr.	W. Sul. Springs	Foro des Wallefes 1435	Belgian	1901	Permanent
262	Haugan, Albert	Lennep	The Great Scott 13148	Clydesdale	1904	Permanent

MEAGHER COUNTY (Continued)						
294	Lewis, Mrs. J. K.	W. Sul. Springs	Flying Morgan Jr 4553	Morgan	1892	Permanent
153	McKee, Eugene	Dorsey	Python 50892	Percheron	1903	Temporary
248	Stephens, Inv. Co.	W. Sul. Springs	Valmy 12382	French Draft	1900	Permanent
* 237	Twodot Horse Co.	Twodot	Quirin 59451	Percheron	1903	Permanent
250	W. Sulphr. Springs Horse Asn	W. Sul. Springs	Loustic 40396	Percheron	1902	Permanent
249	White Sulphur Springs Coach Horse Association.	W. Sul. Springs	Dozule 4188	French Coach	1903	Permanent
MISSOULA COUNTY.						
71	Anderson Bros.	Bonita	Pepin 12259	French Draft	1900	Temporary
96	Danfroth, H.	Missoula	Gasparin 56985	Percheron	1906	Permanent
73	Elder, S. A.	Missoula	King Amos 33010	Am. Trotter	1899	Permanent
* 208	Nelson, Frank	Missoula	Phebus 45908	Percheron	1903	Temporary
263	Oldenburg, F. Horse Co.	Carlton	Endor 3665	German Coach	1903	Permanent
128	Scheffer, Peter	Huson	David 25712	Percheron	1897	Temporary
256	Violette, Fred P.	Missoula	Porte Tomer 26545	Percheron	1900	Permanent
PARK COUNTY.						
118	Blair, Penwell Ranch Co.	Meyersburg	Finley 40502	Percheron	1903	Permanent
116	Blair, Frank S.	Clyde Park	Frenchie 50453	Percheron	1905	Permanent
168	Brawner, R. O.	Livingston	Abner Jr. 65794	Percheron	1907	Temporary
357	Brawner, R. O.	Livingston	Billy Philback 46413	Am. Trotter	1906	Permanent
* 133	Bridgeman, Chas.	Livingston	Rex 18530	French Draft	1904	Permanent
* 16	Cowan, A. J.	Livingston	Verdrier 14855	French Draft	1904	Permanent
137	Edick, Mrs. R. A.	Fridley	About Right 10488	Shire	1902	Permanent
* 83	Elges, W. A.	Springdale	Kreas 12920	French Draft	1900	Temporary
134	Horse Creek Breeder's Assn.	Shields	Condrier 55120	Percheron	1902	Permanent
19	Livingston Perch. Horse Co.	Livingston	Xemenes 40113	Percheron	1902	Permanent
117	Lee, W. F.	Clyde Park	Elsa 4961	German Coach	1905	Permanent
* 132	Pine Creek Perch. Horse Co.	Livingston	Coquelicot 40151	Percheron	1902	Permanent
* 93	Richards, T. E.	Livingston	Beatum 37466	Am. Trotter	1899	Temporary
* 101	Rock Creek Horse Co.	Clyde Park	Rapide 40130	Percheron	1902	Permanent
* 122	Scharpe, Wm.	Miner	Fevrier 17173	French Draft	1905	Permanent
45	Smith, John T.	Livingston	Cadmus Chief 1097	Saddler	1891	Permanent
* 119	Stauber, H. J.	Shields	Fight 29027	Percheron	1901	Permanent
* 62	Taylor & Richards	Livingston	Bog 4017	French Coach	1901	Permanent
355	Trowbridge, F.	Livingston	Delovan Boy 50690	Am. Trotter	1908	Permanent
356	Trowbridge, F.	Livingston	Illinois 58031	Percheron	1908	Permanent

License No.	Name of Owner	Postoffice	Name & No. of Stallion	Breed	Foaled	Kind of License
PARK COUNTY (Continued)						
20	Yellowstone Valley Horse Co.	Livingston	Lunsdale Harold 6157	Shire	1899	Permanent
POWELL COUNTY						
* 67	Coughlin, D. J.	Helmville	Rivoli 40558	Percheron	1903	Permanent
105	Elliston Percheron Horse Co.	Avon	Tomkin 40097	Percheron	1900	Permanent
79	Flemming, C. W.	Elliston	Bob. Fitzimmons 30551	Am. Trotter	1895	Permanent
275	Jacobsen, Anton	Ovando	Moose 43271	Percheron	1903	Permanent
235	Larabie, S. E.	Deer Lodge	Garthmyl Warrior 8610	Shire	1905	Permanent
* 254	McCormick, T.	Helmville	Chief 50470	Percheron	1905	Permanent
* 111	Price, David	Avon	Flageolet 30389	Percheron	1900	Temporary
* 48	Wales Bros.	Helmville	Marceau 13043	French Draft	1900	Temporary
* 253	W. Nevada Creek Coach Co.	Helmville	Bauer 1805	German Coach	1902	Permanent
95	Wallace, Wm.	Gold Creek	Davoust 18620	Percheron	1893	Permanent
* 272	Williams, C. H.	Deer Lodge	Soothsayer 5239	Morgan	1905	Permanent
RAVALLI COUNTY.						
* 90	Bresee, Chas.	Stevensville	Rube 42110	Percheron	1904	Permanent
259	Corvallis Shire Horse Co.	Corvallis	Boro Iron Duke 9492	Shire	1905	Permanent
* 78	Cowell, Chas. L.	Stevensville	Chambertin 16352	French Draft	1905	Permanent
* 71	Cruger, Frank	Hamilton	The Vanguard 34879	Am. Trotter	1901	Permanent
* 83	Johnson, G. W.	Stevensville	Projectile 37962	Am. Trotter	1900	Permanent
* 75	Logan, J. F.	Victor	Trasbot 34694	Percheron	1901	Permanent
* 260	Ravalli Co. Horse Breeders Association	Corvallis	Treasure Trove 6837	Shire	1898	Permanent
261	Schrab, G. H.	Hamilton	Ed Roy 43947	Am. Trotter	1902	Permanent
181	Shuland, Nels	Hamilton	Tiger 63028	Percheron	1907	Temporary
* 65	Smith, W. G.	Darby	Fertile 45797	Percheron	1904	Permanent
* 84	Stevensville Belgian Horse Co	Stevensville	Rapin 28658	Belgian	1901	Permanent
297	Taylor, W. M.	Stevensville	Sir Wabun 50864	Am. Trotter	1899	Permanent
78	Tiedt, W. J.	Darby	Rosies Russell 45029	Am. Trotter	1906	Temporary
284	Thorning Horse Co.	Darby	Tempteur 45016	Percheron	1902	Permanent
85	Van Bleet, Sandy	Stevensville	Paul 52669	Percheron	1907	Permanent
* 80	Victor & Corvallis Percheron Horse Co.	Stevensville	Marino 45615	Percheron	1902	Permanent
269	Walker, W. E.	Corvallis	Life Insurace 34889	Am. Trotter	1901	Permanent

RAVALLI COUNTY (Continued)						
256	Warren, Jas. A.	Grantsdale	Oedipus 2741	German Coach	1902	Permanent
145	Wetherill, Ed.	Hamilton	Shepard Laddie 39524	Am. Trotter	1899	Permanent
ROSEBUD COUNTY						
* 171	Blakely, R. W.	Forsyth	Sultan 54266	Percheron	1906	Permanent
143	Burgess, J. H.	Rosebud	Casanion 40154	Percheron	1901	Temporary
295	Hardy, W. H.	Hysham	Eglantier 58035	Percheron	1904	Permanent
296	Haverman, L. A.	Rancher	Adam 50194	Percheron	1905	Permanent
* 43	Martin, Thornton	Forsyth	Salem Chief 16202	French Draft	1905	Permanent
69	Nielson, Ole.	Hathaway	Picaro 3638	Belgian	1906	Temporary
* 322	Phillips, Isaac	Rancher	Auto 40093	Percheron	1901	Permanent
169	Rosebud Perch. Horse Co.	Hathaway	Chancelier 40837	Percheron	1901	Permanent
308	Sweitser, J. W.	Forsyth	Clairon de Damme 4368	Belgian	1907	Permanent
196	Taylen, John	Hysham	Astonishment IV. 10020	Shire	1905	Temporary
SANDERS COUNTY.						
257	Boehler, Wm.	Plains	Blaunt 41201	Percheron	1903	Permanent
* 258	Good, Geo. A.	Thompson	Eleveur 50729	Percheron	1904	Permanent
264	Plains Stallion Co.	Plains	Pinson 45907	Percheron	1902	Permanent
268	Stephens Stallion Co.	Plains	Timmermann 42377	Percheron	1905	Permanent
SILVER BOW COUNTY						
* 39	Dreibellis, Louis	Butte	The Allerton Boy 42401	Am. Trotter	1898	Permanent
37	Griffon, Dan	Butte	Fanton 36678	Percheron	1902	Permanent
* 50	Madougall, G. H.	Butte	Adam 50194	Am. Trotter	1905	Permanent
51	Madougall, G. H.	Butte	Montana King 43452	Percheron	1905	Permanent
* 52	Madougall, G. H.	Butte	Etienne 28490	Am. Trotter	1900	Permanent
89	Melrose Perch Horse Co.	Melrose	Vigilant 55332	Percheron	1905	Permanent
* 38	McMann, John	Butte	Byron Corbett 39271	Am. Trotter	1903	Permanent
SWEET GRASS COUNTY						
* 144	Bade, L. C.	Big Timber	Charmant 3915	French Coach	1902	Permanent
292	Boulder Horse Co.	McLeod	Flambart 40227	Percheron	1902	Permanent
* 26	Deer Creek Horse Co.	Big Timber	Sultan 41744	Percheron	1904	Permanent
* 18	Grey Cliff Horse Co.	Big Timber	Eclair 40148	Percheron	1901	Permanent
113	Hollopeter, B. S.	Big Timber	Colas II. 1560	Belgian	1900	Permanent
9	Johnson, Andrew	Melville	Distrait 46677	Percheron	1899	Permanent
10	Johnson, Andrew	Melville	John Bozeman 50150	Am. Trotter	1905	Permanent
* 114	Keithley, T. W.	Melville	Prince Cecil 45007	Am. Trotter	1905	Permanent
17	Reed Point Horse Co.	Grey Cliff	Didier 42078	Percheron	1903	Permanent

License No.	Name of Owner	Post Office	Name & No. of Stallion	Breed	Foaled	Kind of License
SWEET GRASS CO., (Cont.)						
88	Rostad & Becker	Howie	Hirondeau 59966	Percheron	1907	Permanent
281	Van Cleve, Paul L.	Melville	Brave 40378	Percheron	1900	Permanent
35	Utermohle, H.	Big Timber	Robbie D 30146	Am. Trotter	1895	Permanent
326	Utermohle, H.	Big Timber	Georgius 43267	Percheron	1906	Permanent
276	Winsborough, John	Melville	Lydas Last 12690	Thorobred	1897	Permanent
TETON COUNTY						
162	Campbell, G. N.	Dupuyer	Ansyka 40358	Percheron	1901	Permanent
* 251	Conrad Percheron Horse Co.	Conrad	Paoli 26347	Percheron	1900	Permanent
* 336	Farmington Fr. Draft H. Co.	Farmington	Bataclan 19870	French Draft	1904	Permanent
160	Harris, B. F.	Chouteau	Newton 43883	Percheron	1905	Permanent
* 154	Hughes, J. A.	Conrad	Arton 40571	Percheron	1902	Permanent
159	Johnston, Robert R.	Dupuyer	Nerodon 2010	Belgian	1900	Permanent
346	Jones, E. D.	Conrad	Raffestin 44902	Percheron	1904	Permanent
161	Kropp, August	Collins	Fred A. 43887	Percheron	1905	Permanent
156	McPhee, S. A.	Chouteau	Brilliant 42158	Percheron	1904	Permanent
170	Oldewald, Harry	Chouteau	Kentucky 5514	Morgan	1907	Permanent
345	Riordan, T. J.	Conrad	Rapin 24559	Percheron	1895	Permanent
* 157	Scott, W. F.	Chouteau	Campeer 14349	French Draft	1903	Permanent
230	Stansberry, Orlo	Raymond	Burgoyne 40982	Percheron	1905	Permanent
* 158	Sturgeon, Jos.	Dupuyer	Stonehouse 6824	Shire	1900	Permanent
200	Troute, J. R.	Shelby	Scotland'sMagnate15297	Clydesdale	1906	Temporary
143	Truchot, Alex	Choteau	Lenton 59557	Percheron	1906	Temporary
203	Vandewort, T. A.	Sweetgrass	Marceille 57618	Percheron	1904	Temporary
147	White, E. J.	Chouteau	Arco 46442	Percheron	1905	Temporary
VALLEY COUNTY						
152	Armstrong, E. O.	Culbertson	Victor Gilbert 12484	French Draft	1902	Temporary
201	Bain, J. C.	Enterprise	Liao 50537	Percheron	1904	Temporary
202	Bain, J. C.	Enterprise	Harfang 53146	Percheron	1907	Temporary
283	Burshi, Neol	Poplar	Teddy 53879	Percheron	1907	Permanent
184	Charlesworth, Arthur,	Medicine Lake	Orlo 29630	Belgian	1902	Permanent
185	Cook, L. L.	Medicine Lake	Sismondi 24736	Percheron	1898	Permanent
154	Crandall, Wm.	Lakeside	Monroe 7826	Shire	1903	Temporary
304	Day, J. S.	Culberson	Lorraine 56580	Percheron	1907	Permanent

VALLEY COUNTY (Continued)						
186	Downing, A. G. & Cain, L. E.	Tampico	Sulbac II. 54647	Percheron	1904	Temporary
189	Fadness, Andrew	Plentywood	Galsoui 64373	Percheron	1906	Temporary
187	Glasgow Percheron Horse Co	Glasgow	Vigoreux 57178	Percheron	1902	Permanent
337	Hedges, I V.	Mondak	Girouti 64371	Percheron	1906	Permanent
318	Hedges, H. H.	Saco	Lucifer de Geron 21660	Belgian	1900	Permanent
135	Hendrickson, Henry	Hinsdale	Papillon 16034	French Draft	1905	Temporary
205	Hinsdale Perch. Horse Club.	Barr	Trombonne 40556	Percheron	1903	Temporary
* 189	Kepple, A. D.	Glasgow	Monitor 14967	French Draft	1905	Permanent
* 188	Kepple, A. D.	Glasgow	Grey Tom 16545	French Draft	1905	Permanent
181	Kingsley, Arthur	Culbertson	Bisque 44276	Percheron	1905	Permanent
341	Lohr Bros.	Tampico	Prince 15668	French Draft	1902	Permanent
166	Lindquist, John	Bainville	Vampire 11540	French Draft	1899	Temporary
191	Manney, J. J.	Plentywood	Extrador III. 33483	Percheron	1902	Temporary
183	Mann, Richard	Plentywood	Pantheon 25169	Percheron	1896	Permanent
194	Malta Percheron Horse Co..	Malta	Turco 40545	Percheron	1902	Permanent
182	Marron, Peter	Plentywood	Bayard Bierse 2473	Belgian	1903	Permanent
150	McBride Wm.	Culbertson	Kop 54261	Percheron	1903	Temporary
305	Miller, Henry A.	Culbertson	Rosco 67198	Percheron	1907	Permanent
190	Raub, H. D.	Hinsdale	Milton 48852	Percheron	1904	Permanent
339	Rush, H.	Mondak	Champion II. 8968	Shire	1906	Permanent
195	Schmitz, Nicholas	Malta	Doudon 14789	French Draft	1901	Permanent
145	Schultz, E. C.	Hinsdale	Zephir Ermite 4217	Belgian	1906	Temporary
338	Somerville, J. W.	Saco	Keota Albert 10252	Shire	1907	Permanent
180	Stehl, Frank J.	Mondak	Carbonel 53710	Percheron	1906	Permanent
* 191	Tanner, Chas.	Hinsdale	Caserio 51740	Percheron	1902	Permanent
95	The Big Dry Horse Co.	Lismas	London 42914	Percheron	1904	Temporary
* 186	Valley Co. Horse Association	Glasgow	Nogentais 41079	Percheron	1903	Permanent
* 192	White, D. J.	Glasgow	Aurelean 21974	Percheron	1898	Permanent
179	Yellowstone Perch Horse Co.	Mondak	Ristori 40657	Percheron	1902	Permanent
178	Zimmerman, G. L. .....Z ..	Bainville	Charles Mix 23603	Am. Trotter	1891	Temporary
YELLOWSTONE COUNTY						
* 106	Alcala Percheron Horse Co.	Laurel	Alcala 31358	Percheron	1898	Permanent
77	Billings Coach Horse Co...	Billings	Dunois 4197	French Coach	1904	Permanent
23	Chute, Ed.	Columbus	Romulus 26962	Percheron	1900	Permanent
342	Clark, Dr. Andrew	Billings	Royal Manor 10691	Clydesdale	1902	Permanent
22	Columbus Perch. Horse Co..	Columbus	Club 41607	Percheron	1904	Permanent

License No.	Name of Owner	Postoffice	Name & No of Stallion	Breed	Foaled	Kind of License
YELLOWSONE CO., (Continued)						
63	Connell, Pat.	Columbus	Bobidiall 19203	Thorobred	1899	Permanent
184	Cook, J. W.	Custer	Petroff 57402	Percheron	1905	Temporary
36	Dover & Toliver	Billings	Diaz 29595	Percheron	1900	Permanent
170	Keifer, J. L.	Park City	Lassaigne 57221	Percheron	1906	Temporary
* 25	Laurel Horse Co.	Laurel	Gasto d' Appeltuse 1592	Belgian	1900	Permanent
333	McCormick, Paul	Billings	Libere 40908	Percheron	1903	Permanent
288	McCutcheon, J. E.	Osborn	Tom Thumb 6434	Shire	1901	Permanent
103	Miller, V. S.	Foster	Lightfoot 13749	French Draft	1902	Temporary
104	Miller, V. S.	Foster	Abner 24261	French Draft	1898	Temporary
24	Park City Perch. Horse Co.	Park City	Perdreaue 40906	Percheron	1903	Permanent
287	Peterson, Albert	Osborn	Liberty 2671	Belgian	1906	Permanent
110	Russell Lumber Co.	Billings	Marshall Higgins 23276	Percheron	1899	Temporary
329	Story, W. D.	Park City	McParole 41984	Am. Trotter	1904	Permanent
334	Suddith, W. X.	Billings	Azor 950	Belgian	1899	Permanent
47	Youngs Point Horse Co.	Park City	Qui Vive 40671	Percheron	1899	Permanent

GRADES

License No.	Name of Owner	Post Office	Name of Stallion	Breed	Foaled	Kind of License
	BEAVERHEAD COUNTY					
10	Cornell Craig	Di'lon	Mike	Percheron	1901	Permanent
186	Elliott J. W.	Wisdom	Saphire	Percheron	1905	Permanent
* 21	Fitter Henry	Lima	Plow Boy	Percheron	1902	Temporary
* 190	Gallagher, R.	Lima	Prince	Percheron	1906	Permanent
* 45	Layden, Patrick	Dillon	Cap	Percheron	1905	Temporary
123	McNinch, L. E.	Dell	Prince	Belgian	1907	Temporary
* 40	Phillips Live Stock Co.	Dillon	Star	Shire	1905	Permanent
* 12	Reynolds, Mrs. R. A.	Dillon	Fortune	Shire	1907	Permanent
* 11	Reynolds, Mrs. R. A.	Dillon	Jim	Belgian	1907	Permanent
* 13	Reynolds, Mrs. R. A.	Dillon	Shorty	Shire	1907	Permanent
74	Rightenour, Jas. A.	Grayling	Mingo	Percheron	1901	Temporary
17	Selway, Hawley	Dillon	Regum	Belgian	1904	Permanent
* 15	Seybold, H. F. and L. B.	Dell	Prince	Shire	1903	Permanent
* 101	Snyder, Chris	Dillon	Don Pedro	Belgian	1906	Permanent
	BROADWATER COUNTY					
* 6	Ballard, G. C.	Townsend	Cobb	Percheron	1899	Permanent
81	Doughty, Alfred	Radersburg	Humphry	Am. Trotter	1895	Permanent
* 77	Donaldson, G. N.	Winston	Kentucky Dude	Am. Trotter	1899	Permanent
132	Keene, Thos. & Son	Townsend	Prince	Percheron	1901	Temporary
217	Mackel, Philip	Toston	Dick	Clydesdale	1903	Permanent
* 78	Marks, J. P.	Townsend	Montana Wilkes Jr.	Am. Trotter	1903	Permanent
82	Myles, David	Winston	Frank	Percheron	1907	Temporary
70	Smith, Joe E.	Toston	Gold Standard	Am. Trotter	1899	Temporary
71	Smith, Joe E.	Toston	King	Clydesdale	1903	Temporary
61	Pullins, S. N.	Townsend	Salma Prince	Shire	1901	Permanent
117	Whitehead, A.	Winston	Parnell	Percheron	1908	Temporary
* 118	Wright & Holdaway	Radersburg	Nig	Percheron	1904	Permanent
	CARBON COUNTY.					
* 35	Bailey, John	Boyd	Uno	Percheron	1901	Permanent

License No.	Name of Owner	Postoffice	Name of Stallion	Breed	Foaled	Kind of License
CARBON COUNTY (Contiued)						
191	Barney, Arthur	Golden	Pilot	Am. Trotter	1902	Permanent
138	Chappell, E.	Roberts	Sam	Percheron	1894	Permanent
187	Clauson & Sutton	Dean	Lord Randolph III.	Jack	1907	Permanent
133	Edgar Horse Co.	Edgar	Nigger Baby	French Draft	1901	Permanent
* 100	Hash, John J.	Red Lodge	Michael Angelo	Percheron	1900	Permanent
131	Holland, Eli	Joliet	Duke	Belgian	1908	Temporary
* 62	Jensen, Otto	Joliet	Farmer	Clydesdale	1902	Permanent
87	McCartney, J. J.	Belfry	Logan	Percheron	1906	Temporary
150	Morris, D. H.	Joliet	Prince	Am. Trotter	1906	Permanent
37	Paavola, Elias	Red Lodge	King	Belgian	1906	Permanent
185	Simpkins, J. T.	Luther	French	French Coach	1902	Permanent
202	Simpkins, J. T.	Luther	Simpkin	Shire	1907	Permanent
86	Tintinger, J. C.	Absarokee	Auro ra	Percheron	1905	Permanent
* 85	Torgrinson, H. A.	Absarokee	Thanlow	Percheron	1906	Permanent
67	Esselstyn, E. E.	Roberts	Ned	Shire	1897	Permanent
CASCADE COUNTYY						
105	Brown, Peter O.	Belt	Harry	Percheron	1902	Permanent
72	Fairfall, Jas. S.	Sand Coulee	McGregor	Shire	1905	Temporary
182	Gerhart, G. H.	Monarch	Goleah	Jack	1903	Permanent
* 110	Gerhart, A. H.	Monarch	Monte	Percheron	1905	Permanent
104	Giesey, W. B.	Monarch	Selum	German Coach	1897	Permanent
132	Goon, Frank E.	Great Falls	Antonio Chief	Percheron	1903	Permanent
* 25	Jemison, G. P.	Fort Shaw	Perch	Percheron	1901	Permanent
* 136	Johnson, Warner	Belt	Johnnie Saratoga	Percheron	1904	Permanent
* 130	King & Francis	Belt	Dekalb II.	Percheron	1906	Permanent
* 108	Kent, T. E.	Belt	Dudley Dillard	Am. Trotter	1892	Permanent
119	Mahoney, Jas. M.	Houskin	Grover	Percheron	1905	Permanent
* 168	Morris, A. F.	Belt	Prince Albert	Percheron	1904	Permanent
* 103	Obinum, Jos.	Belt	Greely	Percheron	1905	Permanent
* 143	Paradise, Arcade	Great Falls	Marquis	Shire	1905	Permanent
96	Partlow, Chas. A.	Cascade	Capon Jr	Belgian	1907	Permanent
* 95	Parthow, Chas. A.	Cascade	Duke	Belgian	1906	Permanent
* 123	Toman, E. M.	Cascade	Beumont	Percheron	1904	Permanent

CASCADE COUNTY (Continued)							
	94	Wagoner, Eli	Cascade	Brill	Belgian	1904	Temporary
*	94	Wellhouser, J. G.	Cascade	Tigar	Percheron	1906	Permanent
	92	Wolfgang, Raunig	Stockett	Dewey	Percheron	1903	Temporary
	93	Wood, H. E.	Orr	Ross	Percheron	1904	Permanent
CHOUTEAU COUNTY.							
*	125	Davidson, W. P.	Chinook	Gen. Tom Miller	Percheron	1901	Permanent
*	157	DeCelle, Aug.	Havre	Trixy	Am. Trotter	1905	Permanent
	206	Ereaux, Ezra	Wagner	Kernal	French Draft	1904	Permanent
*	85	Henderson Bros.	Maddox	Sampson	Percheron	1901	Temporary
	204	Norton, H. C.	Harlem	Babe	Am. Trotter	1903	Permanent
	219	Sparks, Wm. M.	Chinook	Ripp	Percheron	1902	Permanent
CUSTER COUNTY							
*	38	Vance, Jas. W	Jordan	Major	Clydesdale	1903	Temporary
DAWSON COUNTY							
	134	Blue, Wm.	Glendive	Daniel	Belgian	1906	Temporary
*	23	Zimmerman, J. B.	Jordan	Blue	Percheron	1905	Temporary
DEERLODGE COUNTY							
	14	Beaver Bros.	Fish Trap	Schilo	Shire	1903	Permanent
	197	Day, A. M.	Anaconda	Star	Percheron	1900	Permanent
	198	Henault, Frank	Anaconda	Brilliant	Percheron	1905	Permanent
*	44	Montgomery, Lee	Deer Lodge	Bay Bird Jr.	Am. Trotter	1896	Permanent
*	5	Schick, W. J.	Anaconda	Barney	Percheron	1902	Temporary
*	43	Zosel, Wm.	Deer Lodge	Dutch	Am. Trotter	1902	Permanent
FERGUS COUNTY ..							
	100	Clemington, Arthur E.	Bercail	Neusson Geo	Percheron	1906	Temporary
	225	Darcy, Felix	King	Gilt Edge	Percheron	1907	Permanent
	226	Eby, J. M.	Jones	Dick	Percheron	1903	Permanent
	208	Erickson, L. N.	Lavina	Dan	Percheron	1904	Permanent
	135	Fishburn, J. E.	Lewistown	Ted	Percheron	1907	Temporary
	132	Harman, Chas. M.	Lavina	Bob	Shire	1902	Temporary
*	10	Learmonth, Wm.	Jones	Joe	Shire	1905	Temporary
	114	Maxwell, Paul C.	Moore	Rosegay	Saddler	1903	Temporary
*	67	Neville, Geo. B.	Lewistown	Teddy	Percheron	1904	Temporary
	141	Nickols, T. E.	Garneill	Johnnie	Am. Trotter	1903	Permanent
	224	Norman, W. G.	Kendall	Frank	Percheron	1905	Permanent
	179	Pitt, Wm. J.	Lewistown	Seal	Shire	1899	Permanent

License No.	Name of Owner	Post Office	Name of Stallion	Breed	Foaled	Kind of License
FERGUS COUNTY (Continued)						
* 60	Ross, John	Stanford	Rosegay	Saddler	1903	Temporary
223	Schafer Anton	Stanford	Snip	Shire	1903	Permanent
228	Skagg Bros.	Gilt Edge	Demagogue	Percheron	1907	Permanent
140	Spragg & Keirstead	Denton	Bert	Percheron	1905	Permanent
FLATHEAD COUNTY						
220	Collins, M. H.	Creston	Fremiet	Percheron	1901	Permanent
213	Dyer, John G.	Kalispell	Major	Belgian	1904	Permanent
* 156	Good, Henry	Kalispell	Jumbo	Clydesdale	1899	Permanent
211	Huggins, Logan	Columbia Falls	Domino D	Am. Trotter	1896	Permanent
212	Quick, Chas.	Kalispell	Norm	Percheron	1902	Permanent
* 132	White, J. E.	Kalispell	Jumbo	Belgian	1902	Permanent
GALLATIN COUNTY						
82	Anceney, Chas.	Salesville	Black Diamond	German Coach	1902	Permanent
200	Bridgewater, J. N.	Belgrade	Coon	Percheron	1907	Permanent
* 24	Brooks & Redfield	Manhattan	Kent	Percheron	1906	Temporary
117	Brucker, Joe	Salesville	Prince	French Draft	1902	Permanent
14	Cheney & Robinson	Belgrade	Maxwell	Percheron	1904	Temporary
95	Cook, Geo. C.	Williow Creek	Lewey	French Draft	1907	Temporary
205	Devore, J. N.	Bozeman	Paddy	Shire	1908	Permanent
209	Doornbos, A.	Manhattan	Luther	Belgian	1905	Permanent
227	Dorsey, J. D.	Three Forks	Dewey Medium	Am. Trotter	1898	Permanent
173	Dyke, John S.	Manhattan	Chubb	Percheron	1907	Permanent
* 87	Girdner, H. H.	Belgrade	La Piere	Percheron	1901	Permanent
124	Gowin, T. J.	Belgrade	Fred	Belgian	1907	Temporary
188	Hale, L. C.	Willow Creek	John	Percheron	1903	Permanent
7	Haley, J. P.	Bozeman	Lee Lenze	Percheron	1905	Permanent
8	Haley, J. P.	Bozeman	Monte Cristo	Percheron	1896	Permanent
194	Hamilton Bros.	Belgrade	Hatfield	Percheron	1904	Permanent
4	Heiskell, Fred	Bozeman	Buster	Percheron	1906	Permanent
* 169	Hulbert, Chas. R.	Bozeman	Chub	Percheron	1902	Permanent
2	Jakle, Frank	Manhattan	Daniel Boone	Percheron	1903	Permanent
117	Kelly, Wm.	Willow Creek	Spiketail	Jack	1907	Temporary
116	Lemons & Son	Manhattan	Congo	Jack	1907	Temporary

GALLATIN COUNTY (Continued)							
	180	Levis, G. M.	Manhattan	June	Clydesdale	1903	Permanent
*	122	McLeod, D. S.	Salesville	D'Or	Percheron	1901	Permanent
	9	Matthews, J. T.	Bozeman	Bawldy	Shire	1904	Permanent
*	57	Miller, Sam.	Belgrade	Tom	Percheron	1906	Permanent
	59	Miller, G. L.	Belgrade	Paddy	Percheron	1905	Permanent
	92	Monforton, Remi	Salesville	Tom	Percheron	1897	Permanent
	41	Niven Bros. & Patterson	Manhattan	Joker	Jack	1903	Permanent
	42	Niven Bros. & Patterson	Manhattan	Major	Jack	1906	Permanent
	16	Overstreet, Jim	Salesville	Merryboy	Percheron	1902	Temporary
	34	Oyler, Geo.	Manhattan	Sam	Percheron	1902	Permanent
*	48	Pascoe, F. W.	Sedan	Victor	Belgian	1906	Permanent
	171	Paxton, W. E.	Bozeman	Star	Percheron	1908	Permanent
	30	Paxton, W. E.	Bozeman	Grant	Belgian	1906	Permanent
	50	Penwell, M. W.	Belgrade	Diamond	Percheron	1901	Permanent
	189	Pike, Wm.	Bozeman	Hal Mercury	Am. Trotter	1904	Permanent
	16	Shook & Son D. P.	Bozeman	Garret	Percheron	1901	Permanent
	68	Sorrels, E. L.	Belgrade	Joe	Percheron	1905	Permanent
	1	Sparr, Chas.	Bozeman	Jim	Percheron	1904	Permanent
	31	Story, T. B.	Bozeman	Hank	Shire	1901	Permanent
	27	Todd, R. L.	Bozeman	Leo	Percheron	1907	Permanent
	60	Veo, F. O.	Bozeman	Max	Am. Trotter	1904	Permanent
	172	Weidenaar, John	Manhattan	Brilliant	French Draft	1903	Permanent
GRANITE COUNTY							
	121	Blessinger, Joe	Drummond	Colie	Percheron	1906	Permanent
*	45	Bissonett, F. J.	Drummond	Colie	Percheron	1906	Permanent
	102	Brazil, Geo.	Drummond	Mark	Shire	1902	Permanent
*	74	Brumbaugh, Chas.	Drummond	Oward	Shire	1904	Permanent
	39	Dingvrall, John	Drummond	Tobe	Percheron	1905	Permanent
	129	Downing, Geo. C.	Philipsburg	Black Jim	Percheron	1907	Temporary
	75	Franz Bros.	Philipsburg	Flint	Jack	1904	Temporary
	77	Hickey Bros.	Philipsburg	Flying Jim	Percheron	1899	Temporary
*	32	Jenkins, W. S.	Hall	Byoner	Am. Trotter	1900	Permanent
	36	McCarthy, Thos.	Hall	Johnny K.	Am. Trotter	1901	Permanent
	109	McDonel, Robt.	Philipsburg	Dunk	Percheron	1900	Permanent
	49	Person, P. O	Hall	Prince	Percheron	1906	Permanent
	29	Philipsburg Horse Co.	Philipsburg	Vermont	Percheron	1904	Temporary

License No.	Name of Owner	Post Office	Name of Stallion	Breed	Foaled	Kind of License
	GRANITE COUNTY (Continued)					
126	Quinlar, H. J.	Philipsburg	Wallan Jr.	Percheron	1906	Temporary
190	Schuh, Albert	Philipsburg	Ely	Am. Trotter	1896	Permanent
	JEFFERSOI COUNTY					
* 29	Baskier, J. H.	Boulder	Basin Boy	Am. Trotter	1905	Permanent
* 164	Beal Bros.	Whitehall	Prince	Percheron	1900	Permanent
75	Foley, Michael	Clancy	Eugene	Percheron	1906	Permanent
203	Matson & Olson	Jefferson City	Bismarck	Percheron	1904	Permanent
* 28	Moulton, E. J.	Jefferson City	Sandy	Percheron	1906	Permanent
* 167	Pruett, C. J.	Whitehall	Major	Percheron	1905	Permanent
136	Smith, W. H.	Whitehall	Jupiter	Shire	1901	Permanent
	LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY					
99	Butcher, R. B.	Wolf Creek	Oak	Percheron	1906	Temporary
89	Christian, Sule T.	Augusta	Billy Wilkes	Am. Trotter	1903	Permanent
86	Hicks, E. H.	Fulton	Gold Butte	Percheron	1904	Temporary
214	Johnson , Geo. T.	Wolf Creek	Negrier	Percheron	1906	Permanent
** 91	Mathews, L. M.	Augusta	Rufus	Percheron	1905	Permanent
* 90	Rietz, Henry C.	Augusta	Honest Tom	Percheron	1903	Permanent
* 128	Wuhrman, John C.	Helena	Bourbon Wilkes Jr	Am. Trotter	1885	Permanent
	LINCOLN COUNTY					
216	Patrick, Chas.	Eureka	Pompeys Gold Dust	Am. Trotter	1904	Permanent
	MADISON COUNTY					
* 79	Beardsley, J. P.	Sheridan	Balan	Shire	1900	Permanent
26	Buck, Joe	Lakeview	Syntax Jr.	Shire	1903	Permanent
178	Carter, W. L.	Pony	Dooley	Percheron	1902	Permanent
65	Carter, W. L.	Pony	Cache	Percheron	1902	Permanent
49	Duncan & Baril	Sheridan	Gray Prince	Percheron	1902	Temporary
* 71	Edgehill, J. P.	Twin Bridges	Doley	Percheron	1904	Permanent
* 70	Edgehill, J. P.	Twin Bridges	Pokey	Percheron	1906	Permanent
161	Foster Bros.	Sheridan	Artilleur 2nd	Percheron	1906	Permanent
184	Hippe, Reinhold	Lyon	Frank	Belgian	1906	Permanent
* 83	Jacob, Frederick	Twin Bridges	Billy Wilkes	Am. Trotter	1904	Permanent
3	Jenkins, T. F.	Twin Bridges	Fritz	Belgian	1906	Permanent

MADISON COUNTY (Continued)						
112	Johnson Livery Co.	Virginia City	Diamond	Percheron	1906	Temporary
137	McDowell, David	McAllister	Sir Scott	Percheron	1904	Permanent
73	McIntyre, Chas.	Twin. Bridges	Spurlein	Percheron	1905	Permanent
84	Marsh, E. D.	Sheridan	Artilleur II.	Percheron	1907	Permanent
* 72	Page, Arthur	Ravola	Robin Hood	Am. Trotter	1899	Permanent
* 69	Thompson, L. A.	Twin Bridges	Truman	Shire	1901	Permanent
113	Utley, Geo. L.	Twin Bridges	Black Hawk	Am. Trotter	1902	Permanent
183	Werner, Henry	Cameron	Nineteen Hundred Five	Clydesdale	1905	Permanent
80	Wilcomb, Frank	Laurin	Edd	Shire	1905	Permanent
MEAGHER COUNTY						
151	Anderson Bros.	Lennep	Doc	Percheron	1907	Permanent
192	Berg, Andrew	Lennep	Martinet	Shire	1900	Permanent
177	Hareim, Martin	Lennep	Bob	Percheron	1906	Permanent
* 142	Harris, Orvile	W. Sul Springs	Kempall	Percheron	1906	Permanent
221	Yarnell, M. R.	Judith Gap	Bob	Clydesdale	1903	Permanent
MISSOULA COUNTY						
199	Bedard, Theo.	Frenchtown	Dewey	Percheron	1906	Permanent
52	Flynn, Michal	Missoula	Masher Jr.	Shire	1901	Temporary
22	Logan, S. R.	Arlee	Romeo	Percheron	1901	Permanent
78	Sorrell, Peter	Frenchtown	Sam Jr.	Suffolk	1906	Temporary
152	Swanson, Ragnor	Missoula	Jumbo	Percheron	1907	Permanent
122	Wills, W. K.	Baird	Prince	Percheron	1904	Temporary
PARK COUNTY.						
207	Ainger, F. E.	Fridley	Dock	French Coach	1906	Permanent
218	Baker, M. L.	Livingston	Prince	Percheron	1907	Permanent
114	Bishir, Grant	Springdale	Beauty	Percheron	1904	Permanent
56	Bottle, Fred	Fridley	Nick	Percheron	1906	Permanent
* 76	Bridgman, Chas. R.	Clyde Park	Jack	Jack	1906	Permanent
105	Cutler, R. E.	Corwin Springs	Beecher	Am. Trotter	1904	Temporary
52	Daly, Chas. F.	Chimney Rock	Martin	Percheron	1906	Permanent
210	Dailey, Samuel	Fridley	Dick	Percheron	1903	Permanent
44	Devoe, C. N.	Shields	Black Jack	Percheron	1902	Temporary
* 115	Evans, N. P.	Meyersburg	Krueger	Percheron	1904	Permanent
47	Haymond, Carl	Livingston	Prince	Percheron	1903	Permanent
* 51	Heyer, W. G.	Shields	Selam 1	Percheron	1908	Permanent
112	Kaiser, Edward	Meyersburg	Sully	Percheron	1903	Permanent

License No.	Name of Owner	Post Office	Name of Stallion	Breed	Foaled	Kind of License
PARK COUNTY (Continued)						
175	Lovely, C. M.	Clyde Park	Denmark	Saddler	1900	Permanent
125	Merrell, E. H.	Miner	Teddy	Percheron	1903	Temporary
63	Pfohl, A. J.	Miner	Rogue	Percheron	1907	Permanent
* 126	Smith, Albert F.	Fridley	Blue Eyes	Saddler	1899	Permanent
54	Stebbins, Geo.	Livingston	Nick	Percheron	1906	Permanent
181	Strickland, Ebb	Livingston	Mack	Percheron	1907	Permanent
53	Vink & Dyce	Fridley	Niven	Percheron	1906	Permanent
64	Wiggins, A. S.	Fridley	Lion	French Draft	1906	Permanent
* 88	Wilson, L. K.	Livingston	Rex	Clydesdale	1903	Permanent
99	Yancy, Dan	Livingston	Duke	Percheron	1907	Permanent
POWELL COUNTY.						
33	Briggeman, Joe	Gold Creek	Togo	Jack	1903	Permanent
28	Christofferson, Frank	Deer Lodge	Royal Stamp	Percheron	1905	Temporary
146	Cottonwood Land Co.	Woodworth	Nero	Percheron	1905	Permanent
58	Davis, Guy	Avon	France	Percheron	1905	Permanent
* 145	Gay, Howard	Helmville	Paddy G	Percheron	1905	Permanent
* 148	Hoepfner, G. A.	Helmville	Dan	Percheron	1898	Permanent
* 158	Jacobsen, Anton	Ovando	Villers	Percheron	1902	Permanent
107	McDonald, Hugh	Avon	Duke	Percheron	1905	Permanent
128	Muchmore, O. G.	Ovando	McKinley	Percheron	1904	Temporary
153	Sanford, Wm.	Helmville	Sancto	Percheron	1904	Permanent
144	Welch, G. G.	Helmville	H. Clay	Percheron	1905	Permanent
RAVALLI COUNTY						
39	Butler, Donald,	Simms	Ted	Percheron	1906	Temporary
* 116	Caples, J. F.	Corvallis	Teddy	Percheron	1904	Permanent
18	Cowell, S. B.	Stevensville	Pat	Percheron	1901	Permanent
20	Davis, G. M.	Victor	King	Percheron	1905	Permanent
* 23	Downing, Eli	Stevensville	Bowser	Percheron	1904	Permanent
* 160	Ewart, E.	Victor	Kuhl	Clydesdale	1901	Permanent
24	Manning, Percy	Stevensville	Matt	Percheron	1903	Permanent
51	Mendenhall, D. E.	Stevensville	Colonel	Percheron	1904	Temporary
* 147	Mills, John L.	Florence	Smar Grass	Percheron	1903	Permanent

RAVALLI COUNTY (Continued)							
	106	Rodebank, W. H.	Darby	Egster	Percheron	1903	Permanent
*	21	Smith, John A.	Stevensville	Royal St. John	Percheron	1901	Permanent
	111	Staffason, N. P.	Huson	Dillon	Shire	1907	Permanent
	166	Tiedt, W. J.	Darby	Darby	Percheron	1905	Permanent
*	46	Wetzsten, John A.	Sula	Ned	Percheron	1901	Temporary
ROSEBUD COUNTY							
	79	Schmidt, Henry	Forsyth	Prince	Thorobred	1908	Temporary
	130	Taylen, John	Hysham	Back Eagle	Saddler	1900	Temporary
SANDERS COUNTY							
	149	Green, T. B.	Whitepine	Paddy Ryan	Percheron	1905	Permanent
	163	Stephens, H. R.	Plains	Mimosa	Am. Trotter	1905	Permanent
	104	Willis, C. H.	Plains	Randy	Clydesdale	1902	Temporary
SILVERBOW COUNTY							
	115	Evans, John Jr.,	Butte	Marcus	Percheron	1908	Temporary
	98	Miles, Thos. O.	Silver Bow	Marquette	Percheron	1904	Temporary
	90	Peck, E. A.	Butte	Monte	Shire	1906	Temporary
SWEETGRASS COUNTY							
	55	Anderson, Knut	Melville	Sam	Percheron	1901	Permanent
	5	Bronlee, Robt.	Big Timber	Phoenix	Am. Trotter	1901	Permanent
	111	Hauserman, C. F.	Grey Cliff	Jack	Shire	1904	Temporary
*	46	Schallock, & Guyler	Melville	Barney	Percheron	1902	Permanent
TETON COUNTY							
	170	Gray, Mrs. Chas. W.	Belleview	Tom	French Draft	1901	Permanent
	162	Higgins, W. F.	Conrad	Joe L. Wood	Am. Trotter	1905	Permanent
*	97	Johnson, James	Dupuyer	Necho Sharper	Am. Trotter	1897	Permanent
	98	Perry, Fred	Choteau	Iona King	Shire	1905	Permanent
VALLEY COUNTY							
	81	Christiansen, P. C.	Dagmar	Nick	Percheron	1907	Temporary
*	124	Clayton, Geo. B.	Malta	Blue Dog	Percheron	1900	Permanent
*	62	Cobban Bros.	Culbertson	Deluge	Percheron	1904	Temporary
	201	Day, J. S.	Culbertson	Monarch	Percheron	1901	Permanent
	193	Flick, Thos. M.	Homestead,	Dexter	Percheron	1902	Permanent
	155	Hunter, Malcolm	Glasgow	King	Shire	1901	Permanent
*	50	Hutchins, Jerome	Hinsdale	Fox	Am. Trotter	1901	Temporary
	89	Hunter, Malcolm	Glasgow	Bedford	Jack	1902	Temporary
	222	Lofond, Adolph Jr.	Malta	Barney	Clydesdale	1902	Permanent

License No.	Name of Owner	Postoffice	Name of Stallion	Breed	Foaled	Kind of License
VALLEY COUNTY (Continued)						
118	Mogen, Ole	Culbertson	King	Percheron	1906	Temporary
120	Palmer, Samuel	Glasgow	Brilliant	Percheron	1899	Permanent
103	Schumann, Earnest	Medicine Lake	The Favorite	Clydesdale	1905	Temporary
* 134	Shady, John	Malta	Langton Jr.	Hackney	1906	Permanent
YELLOWSTONE COUNTY						
6	Calhoun & Adams	Columbus	Tarkington	Jack	1902	Temporary
165	Coombs, J. W.	Laurel	Kenton	Am. Trotter	1900	Permanent
33	Cramer, M. W.	Laurel	Colonial	Percheron	1899	Temporary
193	Fratt & O'Donnell	Billings	Silent Mack	Clydesdale	1902	Permanent
38	George, W. B.	Billings	Paul Mack	Am. Trotter	1904	Permanent
* 176	Hibes, W. H.	Laure	Teddy	Percheron	1905	Permanent
174	Loffer, Mrs. M. E.	Park City	Aubery	Am. Trotter	1895	Permanent
127	Mason, J. E.	Billings	Price	Percheron	1906	Permanent
63	Miller, V. S.	Foster	Strath O.	Am. Trotter	1903	Temporary
* 139	Neate, Isabella	Billings	Joseph	Shire	1901	Permanent
64	Reese, Harry W.	Custer	Ned	Percheron	1906	Temporary
106	Reno, W. E.	Hardin	Dan	Percheron	1906	Temporary
83	Reno, W. E.	Hardin	Pitchfork Tillman	Jack	1906	Temporary
107	Reno, W. E.	Hardin	Frank Peckham	French Draft	1906	Temporary
* 19	Smith, C. H.	Billings	Quincy	Belgian	1906	Permanent
* 215	Snyder, W. F.	Billings	Napoleon	Percheron	1899	Permanent
66	Young & Erb	Laurel	Colonial	Percheron	1904	Permanent

* Lapsed. Hereafter only the licenses in effect will be published.

Gaylord
PAMPHLET BINDER
Syracuse, N. Y.
Stockton, Calif.